

Democracy Provides You With Right to Vote --- Register Now!

Marcantonio Blocks
Antonini Scheme
—See Page 3

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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SAVAGE BATTLE RAGES AT KIEV

Nazis Quit Foggia Airfields as British Advance

Expect 2,000,000 To Register

Registration for the November elections begins today in New York City. Citizens who will have lived at least one year in the state, four months in the same county and 30 days in the same election district on Nov. 2 will be eligible to sign up for the right to cast their ballot for Lieutenant Governor, for City Council candidates and for numerous judicial posts.

CIO Army Starts Registration Push

With the start of registration today for the November general election, the New York CIO announced plans to intensify its campaign to assure the largest possible turnout of the more than 3,000,000 city citizen-eligible voters.

The campaign, built around the idea that while our armed forces fight for democracy over the world with bullets, people on the home front must protect democracy with their ballots, is being directed by the Greater New York CIO Council's Political Action Committee, headed by former Councilman Michael J. Quill.

More than 10,000 CIO shop stewards in war plants and other shops and offices this morning started putting into effect a carefully laid-out card check-up system to make certain every one of CIO's 500,000 members gets registered before Oct. 6.

HOUSE - TO - HOUSE

Some 4,000 special picked CIO canvassers will start a house-to-house canvass this evening under the direction of CIO Community Councils in all five boroughs. They will canvass all eligible voters. Canvassers have been organized into assembly district groups, with at least one canvasser assigned to each election district.

To further reach the general voting population with its appeal to all citizens, regardless of party affiliation, to be certain to register and enroll, the CIO will go on the air over seven different local radio stations with 243 "spot" broadcasts starting today and every day and evening up to an hour before closing of the Registration polls at 10:30 P. M. on Oct. 6, Mr. Quill announced.

Radio stations which will carry the CIO Registration appeals include WMCA, WINS, WQXR, WHOM, WENX, WLIZ and WEVD. Many of the broadcasts will be made in the Jewish, Polish, Spanish, German and Italian languages to reach voters of those language groups.

Commencing this evening in all five boroughs, CIO Community Councils will hold a series of more

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Spur Council Drives For Cacchione, Davis

More than 2,000 people heard Councilman Peter V. Cacchione demand yesterday that the federal, state and city governments make better provision for taking care of the children of working mothers.

Councilman Cacchione spoke at a block rally in Crown Heights, called by the Crown Heights Community Council to raise funds for a nursery for working mothers of the neighborhood. The Communist Councilman, running for re-election in November, stated that in the entire City of New York there are only 1,500 children being cared for with public funds, while 90,000 women are now needed in industry in the city.

The situation will become more critical when fathers are drafted, he said. Present allotments are not enough to permit families to continue to live at decent levels. Homes will be disrupted, he said, unless allotments are increased by Congress or mothers are given the chance to go to work.

Yesterday's meeting was the first at which Councilman Cacchione appeared in recent weeks. He will

It is predicted that about 2,000,000, in the five boroughs or close to it, will avail themselves of this privilege.

Registration days include today and tomorrow, then skip to Saturday, next Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, next Monday, Tuesday and Saturday. Hours of registration are from 5 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. every day except the last day, next Wednesday, when the polls will be open from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

ENROLL IN PARTIES

Besides signing up for the right to vote in November, the registration process also includes enrollment in particular parties for those who desire to do so. Those who enroll will vote in the spring primaries for their parties' candidates for delegates to the presidential conventions and, in the case of American Labor Party enrollees, for members of the ALP state committee.

The enrollees will also vote in the summer primaries next year for candidates of their respective parties for congress and state legislature.

A number of factors will operate to cut the registration this year from the 2,145,473 who registered last year, unless counteracted by an energetic drive to get out the vote.

In the first place, about half a million eligible voters are in the armed services, very few of whom are expected to participate in the soldier vote.

Second, though this is one of the decisive years in world history, and the elections will have a political effect on the course of events, this is not grasped by large numbers of citizens who tend to consider elections unimportant in wartime. This tendency is likely to be stronger this year than last because of the absence of any contest for a major executive post, such as Governor.

MAJOR CONTEST

Never-the-less, the contest for Lieutenant-Governor has assumed major political significance as probably the most important election in the entire nation this year. National political forces will interpret the result as indicating whether the people are for the unconditional

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Technocrats Seek to Win Labor

4182 Arizona Street
San Diego, Calif.
Aug. 6, 1943

Members of the Central Labor Council.
Crystal Palace Bldg.
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

You and I, and all other patriotic Americans, are working and fighting and are willing to die for that TOTAL VICTORY—a Victory worth living in. But are we content to work and fight and die in internal disunity and internecine conflict—and for an ironic triumph over Fascism abroad that finds us with Fascism moving in on us through the back door at home? For Fascism is in our midst, in our midst, in our midst.

CHQ, Technocracy Inc.
155 East 44th Street
New York 17, New York
August 31, 1943

To: All Sections and Organizers
Subject: Labor Unions and Total Conscription

COMING BATTLE FOR TOTAL CONSCRIPTION

2. Technocracy will not enter the smoke and fury of this conflict as a partner of any belligerent, but will tower over the whole proceeding with its own great counter proposal—the TOTAL CONSCRIPTION of Men, Machines, Material, and Money, With National Service from All and Profits to None.

Letter (above) from Technocrats to Central Labor Council of San Diego, Calif., repeats the propaganda of the appeaser crowd that victory is not worth fighting for because "fascism has moved in on us through the back door."

Letter (below) sent to labor unions by the Technocrats say they "will not enter the smoke and fury" of the conflict over the Austin-Wadsworth Bill to conscript labor. This belies the claim of Howard Scott, Technocrat chief, that the organization is "opposed" to the bill.

Technocrats Woo Unions With Talk That Helps Hitler

By Sender Garlin

The Technocrats have embarked on a campaign for trade union support, particularly in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast.

From Technocracy, Inc., with main offices in New York City, has poured a cascade of printed material, form resolutions, etc., which labor officials are being urged to put before their membership for adoption.

The Technocrats are making a special drive to enlist trade union support for their pro-fascist program by demagogic talk of "conserving wealth and eliminating profit."

In a bulletin just issued from its headquarters the Technocrats—referring evidently to the struggle looming in Congress over the Austin-Wadsworth Bill—declare: "Technocracy will not enter the smoke and fury of this conflict as a partner of any belligerent, but will tower over the whole proceeding with its own great counter-proposal—the Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Material, and Money, With National Service from All and Profits to None."

PHONEY MANPOWER POSITION

The Technocrats' claim that they are not taking sides in the fight over the Austin-Wadsworth bill is given the lie by their own statement that "it is by their own statement that 'it is by their own statement that none of those who oppose it will present a solution.' It is significant that no such words of criticism are directed against the sponsors and supporters of the measure."

The extent to which the Technocrats have succeeded in getting labor support for their "total conscription" scheme is not known but letters from union officials in various cities, particularly in the Northwest, indicate that some locals have been trapped by their propaganda.

Of course, the labor movement is opposed to the Austin Wadsworth bill. But it opposes it not because Labor wants to shirk its responsibility for production, but because it will complicate rather solve problems. As Earl Browder has pointed out, only a program of centralized war economy provides the answer. Moreover, certain features of the bill are dangerous and many of the

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U. S. 5th Army Presses Ahead At Salerno

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 26 (UP).—British troops, smashing 25 miles in eastern Italy, have forced the Germans to abandon Foggia's 13 airfields while on the Naples front the Fifth Army is driving ahead in "many columns" through fierce Nazi artillery fire, it was announced tonight.

Loss of the Foggia fields, as approaching British guns made them untenable, meant that the Luftwaffe has conceded defeat in the aerial battle of southern Italy and is concentrating its limited forces possibly as far north as the Po line.

This was borne out when strong enemy fighter formations Saturday challenged American Flying Fortress which, in a second blow at the German's Brenner Pass life-line, battered Bolzano, Bolzano and Verona in northern Italy. Verona is the reputed new headquarters of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

In bloody bayonet fighting the Fifth Army has captured Cava di Tervini, key to the Naples plain five miles northwest of Salerno. Allied headquarters said, while American units on the right flank have hampered out gains of 30 miles in six days of hard-fighting. The Fifth Army now holds an unbroken front of key positions.

North of Salerno, the Allies were strengthening and consolidating their new positions and regrouping, but this does not mean the offensive has lost momentum. A spokesman said that on the contrary it is still on full blast.

"The Fifth Army is pressing forward in many columns despite strong enemy artillery fire," the spokesman said.

American units on the right flank have advanced 30 miles in six days of hard fighting and now hold an unbroken front of key lines, official quarters said.

On the northeast coast of the Island of Corsica French troops, including newly arrived Moroccan Commandos, drove within six miles of the Nazis' evacuation port of Bastia.

Yugoslav Army Beats Off Nazis

(By United Press)

The British radio said Sunday that Yugoslav guerrilla forces are beating off strong German counter-attacks along the Dalmatian coast and on the Istrian peninsula in the Trieste-Flume area.

Quoting a communiqué issued by the Yugoslav People's Army, the BBC broadcast, heard by CBS in New York, said heavy fighting is under way along a river line 15 miles inland from the Dalmatian Port of Split (Spalato). The Germans were reported to have rushed reinforcements into the area.

SUBSTITUTE BILL

Sen. Josiah W. Bailey, D. N. C., has drafted a substitute which would block a vote on the Wheeler measure. While not interfering with the father draft, it would reduce the number of fathers to be called by requiring speedy induction of single and childless married men of military age in government service unless they are proven absolutely non-replaceable. He will introduce his proposal "at the first opportunity."

Some Congressional quarters are attempting to persuade the Administration to postpone the Oct. 1 deadline for 30 days to permit a canvass of government agencies and war industries for currently deferred single men eligible for military service. But they are making little headway in view of Selective Service Insurance that 446,000 fathers are inducted.

Meanwhile, the war department reported that more than 1,000,000 youths of 16 and 17—more than half of the physically fit in these age groups—will enroll this Autumn in voluntary civilian preinduction training courses which will better prepare them for military service.

Smolensk Victors Pursue Fleeing Foe

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UP).—Soviet troops are forcing the Dnieper north and south of Kiev under the murderous fire of German artillery emplaced high on the river's west bank and the Nazis are offering fierce resistance to Red Army assault troops in the muddy east bank suburbs of the city, Moscow reports said today.

The Soviet operational communiqué broadcast by radio Moscow confirmed itself to reporting that the Red Army had reached the Dnieper on a virtually continuous 250-mile front from Kiev to Dnepropetrovsk, but Soviet front line correspondents said fighting was in full swing in the workers' settlements of Kiev across the Dnieper from the main section of the Soviet Union's third largest city.

NAZIS REPORTED FLEEING

Reports without official confirmation reached Moscow that rear detachments of the German garrison at Kiev already were fleeing the Ukraine capital in order to avoid encirclement which appeared threatened with Soviet assault troops gaining bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper.

Developing their drive on Gomel, next major base still in German hands north of Kiev, Red Army troops surged across the border of White Russia and tightened their grip to within 25 miles of the big enemy stronghold.

The first drive across the frontier of the White Russian Republic came when the Red Army stormed beyond Lenin, 30 miles southeast of the city. On the east, other Soviet forces drove through the junction of Novozybkov on the Gomel-Bryansk railroad and took Zilinka, 26 miles east of Gomel.

In the northern corner of White Russia, Gen. Vasily I. Sokolovsky, victor at Smolensk, in hot pursuit of his beaten enemy had reached points roughly midway between Smolensk and Orsha and northwest of Smolensk approached the

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Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld Anti-Nazi, Dies

Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, president of the German-American Emergency Conference, former Social-Democratic Reichstag member, died yesterday at his home, 3834-34th St., Sunnyside, Queens, New York. He was 67.

He died in his sleep, probably of a heart attack. He had been suffering from a heart ailment for several months.

Dr. Rosenfeld was a leader in anti-Nazi groups in the United States since his arrival here in 1935. His most recent activity was the mobilizing of support for the Manifesto of the "Free Germany" movement recently formed in Moscow.

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Dnieper Runs Red with Blood of Nazis

By Henry Shapiro

United Press Staff Correspondent
MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (UP).—Tireless Red Army troops braved a tornado and dragged their big guns by hand through deep mud that bogged horses and tractors in the triumphant drive on Smolensk. Soviet correspondents reported from the front today.

The historic "Gateway to Moscow," one-time headquarters for both Napoleon and Hitler, was a heap of debris when the Red Army men regained it after 28 months of German occupation. Smoke still rose today from the ashes of the sacked city.

Smolensk's pre-war population of 100,000 were estimated at fewer than 10,000. But many civilians who fled to the marshlands and forests surrounding the city were beginning to return and thousands of others, being deported to Germany for slave labor, were rescued from Nazi troops by Soviet guerrillas.

BURNED FOUR DAYS

A front dispatch to the newspaper Pravda said Smolensk burned for four days before the Soviet troops stormed into the city that was Germany's greatest Eastern Front bastion. Enormous tongues of flame served as beacons for the Red Army advancing through thick forests in the pitch dark of foggy nights.

The night before the final assault on the city, Pravda said, a fierce tornado swept the entire area between Moscow and Smolensk. Trees were uprooted and telephone poles and lines were smashed to the earth. A heavy, cold, autumnal rain drenched the rich earth, making it a quagmire.

Defying the tornado sweeping from the west, the Red Army men marched by day and night on the heels of the retreating Germans across muddy streams and inundated fields. Only humans were able to keep up the grinding pace. The Soviet soldiers replaced their horses and motors, moving their guns through the bogs by hand. Eager infantrymen, who advanced 12 miles that day, fighting the elements as well as the Germans, refused to stop for food, saying: "Wait until we get to Smolensk."

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Italian '2nd Front' Hasn't Drawn One Division from Soviet Front

By K. Hofman

(From Red Star)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.—Following the surrender of Italy statements are appearing more and more frequently in the British American press to the effect that the Allied operations in the Italian peninsula constitute the beginning of a second front in Europe, since they have tied down a considerable number of German divisions.

For example, the British "Daily Telegraph" writes: "In view of the remarkable events in Italy during last week the continued demands for the opening of a second front in France become not only ridiculous but absurd."

Following the surrender of Italy the Germans were obliged not only to withdraw many divisions to Italy

but also to send many more to replace the Italians in the Balkans. "The German positions in the Balkans are menaced by attack from the flanks and the Ploesti oilfields have been brought within range of Allied aircraft."

The demands for the opening of a second front in France persist in Britain and the United States because the successes of the Red Army have shown many British and Americans how the defeat of Hitler Germany may be speeded up.

At present not only one single division has been withdrawn from the Soviet-German Front to the west, but on the contrary the German command continues to transfer divisions from west to east.

During the summer the Germans transferred several divisions from the west. In May they transferred

the 328th Infantry division from the Marseilles area; in August the 113th Infantry division from the Brest area and the 355th Infantry division from the Nancy area.

Moreover it is authoritatively known that a few more divisions are being transferred to the Soviet-German Front including no fewer than two tank divisions. This transfer has proved possible only because there is no second front in the west.

How many divisions have the Germans transferred to Italy? For the occupation of Genoa and Turin one to two divisions have been transferred from southern France where even before the surrender of Italy the Italians were replaced.

It is possible that the German command transferred four or five

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Soviet Journal Discusses Italy's Surrender

By K. Rumyantsev

(From "War and the Workingman")

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (Delayed). — The development of the military operations on the Soviet-German Front decisively influenced the course of events in Italy. Mussolini was overthrown because Hitler, as a result of the collapse of his summer offensive on the Soviet-German Front, was unable to render sufficient assistance to his ally at the time of the landing of British and American troops in Sicily.

Mussolini's successors, according to their own declarations, intended to "continue the war."

But they were compelled to surrender unconditionally, firstly because the Italian people were opposed to their country's playing the role of a defensive bastion for Hitlerite Germany, and secondly because the new defeats of the Germans on the Soviet-German Front, coinciding with the successful operations of the Allied troops in southern Italy, are the forerunners of military and political catastrophe for the whole fascist Axis.

INFLUENCE ON WAR

Undoubtedly the unconditional surrender of the army and government of Italy will profoundly influence the entire subsequent course of the war.

The alliance with Italy enabled German imperialism to extend its positions in the Mediterranean and even to dominate the central part of this sea for some time.

Italy's withdrawal from action radically changes the correlation of forces and opens new, wide possibilities for Allied offensive operations on the European continent.

From the political viewpoint Italy's unconditional capitulation is a very heavy blow at the whole system of Hitlerite tyranny over the peoples and countries of Europe.

But it cannot be said that the persons who have replaced Mussolini at the head of Italy's government have adopted a firm attitude towards Germany.

Until the very moment of capitulation their statements in the press and over the radio did not contain a word of criticism against Hitlerite Germany.

In the plans of the Hitlerite command Italy was assigned the role of a defensive cover of Germany's southern borders.

The Nazis intend to turn their yesterday's "number-one" European ally and biggest vassal into a country subordinated to all the bloody laws of Nazi occupation.

DEFEAT FOR GERMAN

However the plan of reducing Italy, a former ally and vassal to an occupied country spells a great political defeat for Germany, a defeat which undermines the very foundation of the entire so-called New Order in Europe.

The unconditional surrender of the Italian army and government confirms the utter defeat not only of the fascist regime but also of the whole imperialist policy the military plans for conquest and the intrigues of the big imperialist bourgeoisie and plutocracy of Italy.

As yet it is difficult to say exactly what forces the Nazi command has pressed into line in Italy with the object of seizing the key centers of communication and the main strategic points in the country.

Despite the swiftness with which they attacked their yesterday's ally, the Germans unexpectedly encountered resistance from the Italian troops.

NAZIS FAIL TO GAIN LINES

It is typical that the Nazis failed to occupy a single position either in the province of Tuscany, through which run all the railway lines connecting the north with the south, or in the central mountainous area of Umbria and Abruzzi which is of decisive strategic importance.

The German troops fighting in the south against the Anglo-American armies have as yet not secured land communications with the troops which have occupied the northern cities, a fact which may give rise to a dangerous situation for the Germans in the south.

The Hitler forces are undoubtedly capable of bringing destruction and death to Italy.

The Hitlerites no doubt want to make the Italian people pay dearly for demonstrating openly before and chiefly after Mussolini's downfall their hatred for fascist tyranny and for the regime of vassal dependence on Germany.

Nevertheless this does not at all imply that the Germans have secured strong positions in Italy and

that they are capable of long resistance if the Allied armies display determination with efficiency and fully utilize the tremendous advantages resulting from Italy's surrender.

REGRET ALLIED DELAYS

Prominent British spokesmen have pointed with regret to the fact that some of these advantages were lost in the initial stage of the struggle.

For example in the opinion of Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, this happened because the Allies did not act swiftly and resolutely following Mussolini's resignation.

The Allied war leadership, declared Strabolgi, was too clumsy and irresolute. It endangered the achievements of the Allied armies on the battlefield.

The unfavorable situation of the German troops in Italy will become even clearer when the sentiments of the Italian people are taken into account.

The glorious example of the peoples of France, Yugoslavia, Poland and other countries of Europe which for years have been fighting the barbarous regime of Hitlerite occupation, the traditions of the Italian people who built their national unity in the course of long years of struggle against their German oppressors will help the patriots of Italy to find a way to liberation.

ITALIANS BATTLE NAZIS

The street fighting against the German soldiers which broke out in Brescia, Milan, Trieste and other Italian cities, the Italian soldiers joining a guerrilla detachment in large groups, indicates that a force already exists in Italy for taking the path of resistance and organized struggle against the violence of the invaders.

The fascist regime and Mussolini are fully responsible for the fact that following complete military and economic disaster Italy now has to suffer the horrors of German occupation on its own territory.

After the signing of the armistice on terms proposed by the Allies and following Hitlerite aggression against Italy, the government of Badoglio and King ordered resistance to the invader. To all appearances the Italian troops loyally adhere to the armistice terms.

The Badoglio government took no steps to protect the Italian people from the menace of German aggression. The hesitation and wavering of the Italian government, its maneuvers and intrigues, were utilized by Hitler to reinforce and effect a better redistribution of troops in Italy necessary for aggression. The Italian people will pay heavily for the consequences of this policy.

The Badoglio government, concerned chiefly with hindering the mass movement, prevented the patriotic popular forces from preparing a rebuttal to the German invaders and their accomplices in the fascist fifth column. For that reason no radical purge of the army and state apparatus of Mussolini's followers and Hitlerite agents was undertaken.

FOR A FREE ITALY

The task of routing out the fascists, of creating a truly democratic regime and of achieving the unity of all patriotic forces is now most closely intertwined in Italy with the task of the people's patriotic struggle against foreign invasion.

The events in Italy will evoke profound repercussions in all the countries of Europe. But it is necessary that the surrender of Italy and the consequent military and political weakening of Germany be utilized without hesitation and delay to strike a concerted and mortal blow at the Hitlerite armies not only in the east but also in the west, moreover in the directions which are capable of deciding the outcome of the war and not at theaters which after all are only of secondary importance.

Only in this case will the German plan of using Italy to prolong the war and delay the decisive battle be doomed to failure. Only in this way will Italy's surrender be utilized to hasten the final rout of Hitlerite Germany.

Nazis Admit Widespread Polish Partisan Activity

BERNE, Sept. 26 (ICN). — The Germans reveal in their own press that the sabotage carried on by Polish peasants is a serious obstacle to them.

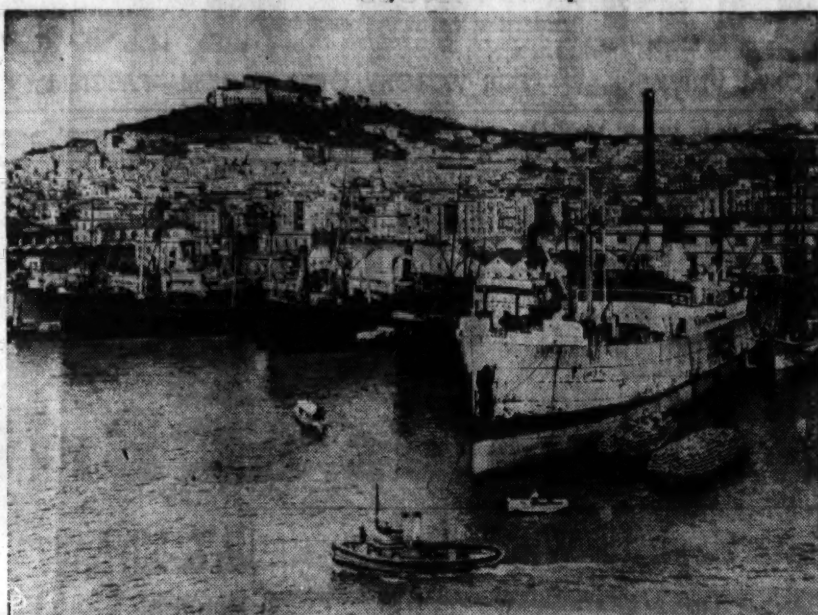
The paper, *Neue Kurier Warschau*, published by the Hitlerites in the Polish language, calls the Polish patriotic "Communists" in its Aug. 28 issue.

"Communist propaganda is treacherous," it tells its Polish readers. "The unwillingness of the greater

part of the population to accept the facts affords Communist propaganda great possibilities of which it is trying to take advantage by all means. To illustrate this one can cite events during this year's harvest and requisitions."

The newspaper further appeals to the Polish people to help the Germans struggle against sabotage during the harvesting, but these appeals merely testify to the helplessness of the German occupation authorities.

Nazis Loot, Burn Naples



This is a view of the great Italian port of Naples which has been looted and put to the torch by the Nazis. Allied forces controlling the hills outside the city are pressing forward against the Nazis occupying it.

Polish 'Socialist' Retails Anti-Soviet Lies in Detroit

By Thos. X. Dombrowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—It became very clear to your reporter why a Polish - Soviet break had been inevitable as he listened to the big bluff-looking "Socialist" and member of the Polish National Council in London, Alojzy Adamczyk, expound his views during a press interview in his room in the Statler Hotel last week.

Undiluted hatred of the Soviet Union colored every statement of this "socialist" and

thing from the news of the propaganda sources of Moscow, implying that it might all be a figment of the imagination.

He dismissed the subject of the second front by saying that Sosnkowski and the Polish Government were silent because it was a subject for the military to discuss. When asked why there was a change of policy on this subject, he denied any change.

Your reporter then called to his attention that General Sikorski had been outspoken in his demand for the opening of the second front as absolutely necessary to the salvation of Poland.

There was no concern in his voice as he calmly dismissed a subject which means the lives of millions of Poles.

He charged that the Soviet government was seeking to negotiate peace with Germany "secretly" and was violating the pledge of unconditional surrender made by the United Nations.

Further, he declared that "the Soviets wanted to swallow Poland" and when it was called to his attention that Premier Stalin had expressed his desire for a powerful Poland he stated that he could not be trusted.

On international labor unity he made it clear that the Soviet unions were "Communist-minded" in the best Goebbelsian style and rejected even the thought of their inclusion.

He plugged for the anti-Soviet Federation of Central and Eastern European states to be used as a buffer against the Soviet Union, and did not conceal his pleasure over its real character.

Asked by another reporter whether he knew of the Kociusko division in Russia, he callously referred to it as the "so-called Kociusko Division" and denied that Poles constituted it. In fact, when told that it was going to the front to fight the Nazis, he ironically stated that one could not tell any-

Mexico Congressman Scores Bias in Texas

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—From the speaker's rostrum of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies the Congressman from Michoacan, Sr. Francisco Jimenez, called upon the Governor of Texas, Coke Stevenson, who had just arrived in this city, to convene his state Congress and have an Anti-Segregation

Law passed at once which would provide heavy punishment for any racial discrimination.

The Congressman was enthusiastically applauded by all his colleagues.

The Texas governor, upon his arrival here, insisted before newspapermen that "there exists no racial discrimination against Mexicans in his state."

There is no segregation, he explained, and the Mexicans in Texas are themselves responsible for their "isolation."

They insist upon, and even petition for separate schools for their children.

Even in their "festas," the governor said, the Mexicans prefer to be alone and isolated; they are not interested in living with other groups.

Governor Stevenson flatly denied that he visit had any relation to efforts on his part to get Mexican farm hands for his state.

Several weeks ago, his personal request for Mexican farm labor was refused by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs because of discrimination and segregation of Mexican nationals in Texas.

The minister then stated quite brusquely that not even the families of Mexican consular officials were exempted from discriminatory and insulting treatment.

Congressman Jimenez, himself a member of the Mexican Consular Staff in Texas for some time, spoke from experience when he related to the Chamber of Deputies examples "of the absurdity of economic and social discrimination of Mexicans in Texas by American companies."

He strongly objected against the lower wage scale for Mexicans that exists in that state. Mexicans are paid considerably less than Americans for the same kind of work, he said.

"And without question, the greatness of Texas is owed to a large extent to the Mexicans," he emphasized.

Jimenez lauded the Good Neighbor Policy of President Roosevelt, which, unfortunately, he said, is violently opposed in some states of the American Union "by the enemy forces of the New Deal, which are trying to prolong the discrimination of races in order to keep the people divided."

A resolution to form a Committee of Defense of Mexicans Abroad was then passed by the P.R.M. Bloc of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Committee, headed by Sr. Jimenez, will pay special attention to the situation of Mexicans in Texas as well as in other states of the U. S.

Reveal Nazis Murdered 700 Serb Prisoners

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26 (ICN).

—Nine hundred Serb war prisoners were brought to Norway and placed in the Beisfjord camp near Narvik, in June, 1941.

The unsanitary conditions in the camp resulted in an epidemic of typhus. The Germans feared the typhus would spread to the German army camp.

Gauleiter Josef Terboven therefore ordered all those who were down with typhus, and all who were suspected of having typhus at all, to be shot at once. The order was carried out on the night of June 16, when some 300 war prisoners were stripped and shot.

The remaining 600 prisoners were sent to the wild mountainous area at Romskjold, north of Narvik, where they were quartered in caves or left without shelter altogether.

Here, too, an epidemic of typhus broke out and again Terboven ordered the sick to be shot.

By the beginning of August, no more than 200 of the original 900 prisoners were left alive.

Urge Bulgarian Gov't Overthrow

ISTANBUL, Sept. 26 (ICN).—The

pro-German three-man agency set up around the six-year-old King Boris II after the as yet unexplained death of King Boris III is an "unprecedented challenge" to the Bulgarian people, the underground radio station "Christo Boteff" said in a recent broadcast.

The three pro-Nazi, Mihoff, Prince Cyril and the former Premier, Bogdan Filov, constitute a "usurper regency," the broadcast said, and state power must be wrested from them.

"The three usurping regents, Cyril, Mihoff and Filov, set up a government acceptable to the Germans," the broadcast statement began.

"Dobry Bojov, the new premier, helped Boris draw Bulgaria into the Tripartite Pact and let the German troops enter our land. He opened the safes of the National Bank to the Germans. He played a principal role in the scandalous cancellation of Germany's huge debt to Bulgaria, amounting to many millions of leva. This treachery and embezzlement of the funds of millions of people have forever linked Bojov with the Hitler gang."

PRO-NAZIS ALL

In his diplomatic activity in Ankara, Foreign Minister Savva Kiriloff was always connected with the Nazi Franz von Papen. The appointment of Kiriloff as Minister of Police spells an even more sanguinary and brutal dictatorship.

"Hitler and Cyril apparently are also well enough aware of the special qualities of the new war minister, General R. Ruseff, to consider him quite suitable for such an important post at the present moment."

"Both the usurper regency council imposed by Hitler and the puppet government it set up represent an unprecedented challenge to the Bulgarian people."

"But the rule of the Cyril and Bojovs will be short-lived. The storm is rising. The present decisive moment for the fate of the country urgently demands that the state power be wrested from the hands of the German usurper gang and handed over to a truly Bulgarian national government."

Rodriguez, who was here to attend the second congress of the Confederation of Chilean Workers (CTSH), which opened on Sept. 10, discussed in detail the no-strike resolution adopted at the Havana meeting of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) in July.

"This resolution establishes new relations between employers and workers with respect to industrial development, increases of output and improving the welfare of labor," he said. "While it is false to suggest that the resolution denies the right to strike, the most important thing during the war is to continue unabated production. If labor conflicts or strikes do break out, it will not be our fault but that of reactionary employers and pro-Nazis."

Discussing CTAL relations with North American labor, Rodriguez said: "The clear vision of the problems of the present and the future proves that the CTAL is the only genuine labor organization of Latin American workers."

"It has established fraternal relations with labor all over the world and particularly with labor in North America. This friendship has been demonstrated recently by the numerous invitations of CTAL affiliates to the North American labor delegation which visited here until Aug. 25. The personal experiences of the North American delegation will convince them of the fraternal feelings that exist in all Latin American countries toward North American labor organizations. It will also convince them that they cannot even think of durable and really fraternal relations except through the CTAL headed by Lombardo Toledano."

"Huge union meeting decided to ask that Your Excellency, the President of the Republic, use his good offices to achieve the liberty of the anti-fascist prisoners of Latin-America. At the same time we ask that you offer asylum in our country to the great Argentine leader, Victorio Codovilla."

From the town of Lota the following communication was sent to the Argentine Ambassador: "The great Regional Congress of Communist Youth requests respectfully the liberty of the anti-fascist youth imprisoned in your country."

The Construction Workers Union of San Antonio, the Fifth Conference of the Communist Party of Chancalar, the miners of Andacollo, were some among many labor organizations that made similar requests upon the government of President Rios.

Between the Lines

Yugoslavs, Italians, French---U. S.

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Next to the terrific events on the Soviet front, perhaps the most important news last week was taking place between Corsica and Slovenia. We don't get the significance of all this in the press. But without exaggeration, the initiative shown by the French patriots and Italian soldiers in Corsica, coupled with the initiative of the Yugoslav patriots and Italian soldiers in Slovenia, is a vast illumination of the real forces at work in the new Europe that is being born.

Corsica, it is now clear, was taken by French guerrillas fighting together with Italians who only a few weeks ago were hunting the guerrillas down. Fiume, Trieste and Gorizia conform to the same pattern. In both cases, the Yugoslav People's Army and the French patriots took the real initiative after the collapse of Italy. They showed daring, boldness, political-military sagacity. And in so doing they have forged the future ties of democratic fraternity among French, Italians and South Slavs.

Compare that with the political hesitation, weakness, over-wise calculations involved in the Allied refusal to invade northern Italy, and the slow campaign in the southern Italian wilds.

All this comes to mind with the news of the murder of Italian labor leader such as Bruno Buozzi and Giuseppe Rovetta in northern Italy. A reign of terror is now taking place in the north Italian cities which may fearfully decimate the democratic leadership. And northern Italy, as everyone knows or should know, is the really important part of that country, next to Sicily. Imagine how different things would have been if the Allies had taken Corsica and Sardinia while mopping up in Sicily. And if our armies were now crashing into the Po Valley while the Yugoslav patriots were crashing into the Italian lowlands from the east. Then perhaps the operations in Italy would have meant really getting into the heart of Europe.

The Corsicans and Yugoslavs are doing the job under immensely difficult circumstances that the Allies should have helped them do to begin with. That, to us, is the single, pregnant fact of the Mediterranean picture today.

SOME ODDS AND ENDS: The same issue of the Saturday Evening Post two weeks ago which carried the anti-Soviet article by Forrest Davis had a piece about the underground. There was a photograph with it showing an alleged Polish underground paper. Look at the cartoon of that paper, and you'll see that Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin are coupled together, most slanderous to Stalin. Queries are in order to the State Dept. . . . The best \$64 question last week was asked by Willie Gallacher, Communist MP, when Churchill declared that nobody without information had the right to urge the second front, Gallacher asked whether that applied to Stalin. Churchill slipped down the fighting Scotsman with an irrelevance about the British Communists, but never answered Willie's question.

The Hungarian radio from Budapest is now broadcasting Allied and Soviet war communiques. . . . Interesting to note that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has warned Franco to withdraw his "Blue Legion" from the Soviet front. We have no news as to Franco's reply. But as in other matters, the Red Army may be contributing more to the withdrawal of that legion than warnings from London. . . . SIMILE FOR THE WEEK: "German-held cities in Russia are falling like autumn leaves."

Sidelight on Anglo-American relations: while Washington's relations with Argentina deteriorate, London has just signed a new meat agreement with the Pedro Ramirez dictatorship, the most favorable agreement the Argentine meat interests ever got. The meat goes for the use of both British and American armed forces. If we are not mistaken, it all gets paid for by American lend-lease.

The American Hydrographic Society in Washington has just published a new map of the Antarctic. Various mountain ranges, bays and plateaus are named after American public figures. One of the largest glaciers bears the name of Cordell Hull.

Mexico Gov't Survey Shows Sharp Price Rise

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—Living costs in Mexico have tripled since 1934, official studies of the Bank of Mexico, a government institution, pointed out here today.

The index of prices for prime necessities has now reached 302.9, the bank reports. It was set at 100 for the year 1934. During the first years of this period prices remained relatively stable. They rose sharply when as a result of the boycott against Mexican oil and the United States' refusal to buy Mexican silver after the expropriation of the foreign oil properties by Cardenas this country was thrown into an economic crisis. Since the beginning of the war and especially since the United States entered it, prices have gone up steadily.

The Bank of Mexico report gives official point to the recent mass demonstration of organized labor against the high cost of living, in which more than 50,000 workers participated.

A few weeks earlier, a delegation of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) had visited President Avila Camacho to demand a blanket wage increase of 50 per cent and the setting up of an Economic Emergency Committee with unlimited facilities. Fidel Velazquez, speaker of the delegation, pointed out then that "despite the fact that the cost of living had risen no less

than 200 per cent and the employees have made fabulous gains, no compensating wage increases have been received by Mexican labor."

These CTM figures have now received official confirmation. And in his report to the nation President Avila Camacho admitted on Sept. 1 that despite all government efforts, "diverse factors continue to concur to raise prices."

He promised that the administration's present efforts would be continued to halt the rising cost of living. His words, however, left little hope that much more can be done than slow down the steady increase. There was no talk of a roll-back of prices.

Like U. S. labor, organized labor in Mexico gave a no-strike pledge for the duration. Employers definitely take advantage of this and generally refuse to raise wages. Meanwhile, want and starvation are spreading among the broad masses of Mexico's working and middle classes.

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Marcantonio Spikes Antonini-Pope Fund Scheme

FDR Committee to Set Up Citizens Group

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio has been instrumental in thwarting a move to set up the committee controlled by Luigi Antonini, red-baiting union official, and Generoso Pope, the publisher with a long fascist record, as the exclusive agency for collecting and disbursing funds for the relief of the Italian people.

Several weeks ago the President's War Relief Committee headed by Joseph E. Davies quietly accepted the Pope-Antonini committee as the sole group authorized to collect funds for Italian relief. The Daily Worker has now learned that Davies in a letter to Marcantonio has decided to reverse the previous action of the committee. Davies wrote the New York Congressman that he has asked the Pope-Antonini group to "reconsider their application." This was a polite way of asking that their registration as the officially recognized collecting agency be withdrawn.

In his letter to Marcantonio, Davies also revealed that he is attempting to set up a representative body of "public spirited citizens interested in Italy" to handle relief.

The maneuver of the Antonini-Pope group first came to light when Mario D'Amelio, president of the Italian-American section of the International Workers Order, wrote to the War Relief Control Board asking that the IWO be permitted to collect funds for Italian relief. The Front Line Fighting Fund of the IWO is officially registered with the board.

Charles P. Taft, acting chairman of the board, replied to D'Amelio, late last month that the set-up for Italian relief would be handled by a "national group" being set up by Justice Ferdinand Pecora and Dr. Frank Giigliotti.

Justice Pecora and Dr. Giigliotti are leaders of the Antonini-Pope outfit. Taft wrote the IWO that it would have to operate through this group in order to collect funds for the aid of the Italian people.

In a strong letter to Davies last week, Rep. Marcantonio strongly protested that the Antonini-Pope group is "self-appointed and contains among its membership the names of many persons whose loyalty to the United States is highly suspected."

"Among the leaders of this committee is Generoso Pope, Mr. Pope has openly and notoriously collected funds from Italian-Americans for support of Mussolini and Fascist Italy."

"It shocks the conscience of loyal Italian-Americans," Marcantonio declared, "to have it proposed that they should channel the funds which they desire to give in aid to our country's war effort and to help victims of Italian fascism in Italy through persons who have had con-

U. S. Germans In Ohio Urge 2nd Front Now

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The state convention of the Workmen's Benefit Fund, the most active and second largest German American organization in Ohio, has issued an appeal for an immediate attack "at the heart of... the continent of Europe."

The announcement was made here today by Walter Meisner of Cleveland, district secretary of the fraternal organization, in publicizing a message of greetings sent to the National Committee for a "Free Germany" in Moscow by the delegates to the Workmen's Benefit Fund annual state convention held in Columbus over the Labor Day week-end.

The convention welcomed the "Free Germany" committee's call for the formation of "a genuine national German government," and greeted its proclamation that Germany "can live only as a democracy... which, unlike the Weimar farce, will ruthlessly suppress any attempt at new plots against the rights of free people or against European peace."

The message to the committee in Moscow concludes as follows: "As loyal American citizens, we appreciate your reminder that 'sacrifices are inevitable' and that 'the more determined the struggle against Hitler... the smaller will be these sacrifices.'"

Davies replied promptly that efforts would be made to establish a "simple but representative mechanism" to handle funds for Italian relief and that the Pope-Antonini group had been asked to "reconsider its application."

End 4-Day Elevator Strike At Radio Center

Elevator operators at huge Rockefeller Center ended their four-day strike yesterday with management and union officials in disagreement over whether the men intended to return to work or seek war jobs.

Hugh S. Robertson, executive manager of the center, announcing that "the back of the strike is broken," asserted that a back-to-work movement had already started. This was denied by Louis Perkin, leader of an insurgent group which had broken away from the Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL) to strike in protest against the discharge of seven women cleaners.

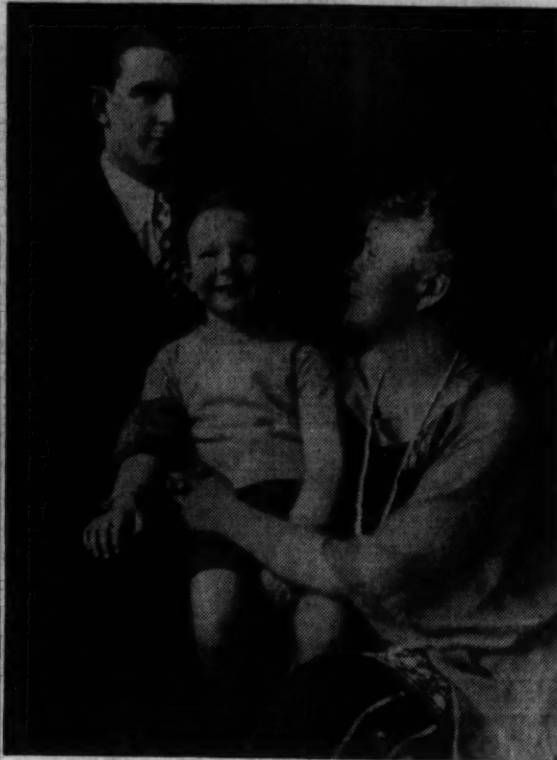
Admitting that the strike was ended and that "pickets will be removed," Perkin said the workers now were free to go into war industry employment.

Belgians Shave Nazi Rail Lines

(By United Press)

Patrols in Belgium have repeatedly stopped German trains by cutting with razor blades their rubber brake connections, the London radio said Sunday in a broadcast recorded by United Press in New York.

Mother of Heroes



Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed with her son Willard Reed and her grandson, John Reed Copeland, both of whom have been killed in action in the war. Willard, a captain in the aviation corps was one of the first American aviators to give his life in the battle of the Pacific. Mrs. Reed this week learned of the death of John, who gave his life in defense of Leningrad. The above picture was taken 13 years ago, when John Reed Copeland was seven years old.

Mrs. Reed's Grandson Dies on Soviet Front

John Reed Copeland, only grandchild of Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed, noted writer and lecturer on Soviet life, was killed in battle in defense of Leningrad, it was learned here a few days ago.

Mrs. Reed, whose only son Captain Willard Reed was one of the first American boys to give his life in the battle of the Pacific, is a co-owner of the Daily Worker.

John Reed Copeland, 20, had lived in the Soviet Union since his seventh year. His mother, Mary Reed, a Cambridge born girl and Radcliffe graduate, worked as a journalist in the Soviet Union and settled there, becoming a Soviet citizen. When the Soviet Union was invaded John enlisted for active immediately and went into duty on the Leningrad front.

The news of his death was received in a cable story from Mary Reed to Soviet Russia today. The story told of the siege of Leningrad and the heroism of the youth and all of the citizens of that brave city. Although in delicate health, Miss Reed had survived one of the most terrible ordeals in history and lived to write of the unquenchable courage of Leningrad's people and of the brave sons, including her own, whose lives stemmed the Nazi advance.

CABLES HER DAUGHTER

Mrs. Reed received the news of her beloved grandson's death with the same courage with which she heard the news of her son Willard's death a year ago.

"We take all the brave beautiful sons to our hearts and will work harder in their faith for the new world," she cabled her daughter, Mary Reed. "We are strengthened by your spirit and proud of you, John's mother."

At the home of her other daughter, Nancy Reed, Mrs. Reed yesterday related how relatives of John Reed Copeland had cabled him at the time of the invasion, urging him to return immediately to America. Mary Reed wrote to her mother that her son was angry at the very suggestion.

"The new life here is deep in him, just as he is part of it," Mary wrote her mother "Now that it is in danger there is no holding him back. We would not wish it otherwise, would we, mother?"

Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed has visited the Soviet Union seven times since 1927 when she and her daughter, Mary, first visited that country to see for themselves what the new government had done for its people. Both were deeply impressed and anxious to spread truth of the Soviet Union to the people of the United States. Mother and daughter wrote articles describing their personal observations and experiences and Mrs. Reed returned to lecture in all parts of this country on the Soviet Union.

She is now writing a book on her experiences as an American woman there. The book's foreword told of her two boys—one who gave his life on the Pacific front, the other who went into battle with the Red Army. The foreword was written before she learned of John Copeland's death.

French Warned On Air Raids

The British Radio told the French people yesterday that German occupation authorities were deliberately delaying air raid alarms in the hope that Allied bombers would cause deaths among the French population.

"Do not wait for the siren to sound," the broadcast, heard by U. S. Government monitors, said. "Hide yourselves at once. The noise of our motors is audible for more than 15 kilometers."

Tugwell Raps U. S. Policy on Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UP).—Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell, of Puerto Rico, charged in a report released tonight that the United States, while extending the Good Neighbor Policy to all the rest of Latin America, has no policy whatsoever toward Puerto Rico, keeping its people in "humiliating suspense—by implication neither fit to govern themselves nor to become part of the United States."

His report, prepared in February for the Chavez Committee of the Senate which investigated social and economic conditions in the island, was released by the Interior Department.

The unpleasant fact, that Puerto Rico is no better off than when it was taken from Spain in 1898 is one that Congress can no longer evade, Tugwell said.

Puerto Rico, with political affiliations with the United States, has a right to more understanding from this country than the independent islands or colonial possessions of other powers in the Caribbean, he said, and added:

"The Great Empires, especially those of the British and the Dutch, wait with concern to learn the intentions of their partner in the United Nations toward its largest possession."

He said the United States must prepare Puerto Rico for greater political freedom in accordance "with the professions of Americans with respect to subject peoples" and must grant economic assistance so that the island may be industrialized.

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FDR to Ask Congress One Billion for Food

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt intends to ask Congress to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 18 months beyond Dec. 31, and to provide it with a \$1,000,000,000 fund to finance all-out food production, it became known today.

The CCC subsidy program had a hard struggle with Congressional diehards when it was extended a few months ago, and it is expected that another struggle looms to secure its further extension.

Meanwhile, the War Food Administration has announced another extension of CCC's subsidy activities for the current year, consisting of a program to stimulate milk production during the period Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 without requiring a price increase.

Under the milk subsidy program, payments of not less than 25 cents per hundredweight of whole milk delivered will be made to farmers to compensate them for the increased cost of feed since September, 1942. In no case will the payments exceed 50 cents per hundredweight.

The variations in subsidy payments to farmers will correspond to differences in feed costs in different communities. In areas where feed prices have been high compared to milk prices, the subsidy payments will be higher than elsewhere.

Payments will usually be made direct to the individual dairy farmer.

Free Hungarians Meet in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 26 (UP).—Thirty delegates to the "South American Congress of Free Hungarians," claiming to represent 120,000 Hungarians in South America, in a meeting here resolved to organize a council to coordinate the efforts of Hungarian Nationals in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay "to liberate Hungary and combat fifth-columnism."

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Parley Urges Mayor Name Inter-Racial Group to Act on Causes of Harlem Outbreak

Mayor LaGuardia was requested over the week end to appoint "at the earliest possible moment" a representative inter-racial committee to grapple with the conditions that led to the Harlem outbreak. Their plea came from the Citizens Emergency Conference for Inter-racial Unity.

The conference which met Saturday at Hunter College, sponsored by many outstanding Negro and white citizens, was a direct outgrowth of the Aug. 1 disorders in New York's Negro community.

The resolutions, adopted by the conference after panel discussions, will be presented to Mayor LaGuardia, Governor Dewey and through their various organizations to the Negro and white citizens of the community conferees proposed:

1—General representation in administration: That the city administration provide for Negro representation "on all official and quasi-official bodies."

2—Civic responsibility: Requested that churches, trade unions, fraternal organizations "of all creeds and races" undertake a systematic campaign of education among their members toward eliminating prejudice against minorities, and that the Mayor make Frederick Douglass birthday in February "an occasion for city-wide observance."

3—Employment discrimination: Demanded that discrimination on racial grounds in the employment and promotion of workers, "especially in the white collar category by utility companies, department stores, and the like, be ended; that all labor unions bar discriminatory practices in their own operation; that the powers of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and state Anti-Discrimination Commissions be strengthened; that private institutions and organizations do likewise."

4—Consumer problems: Demanded more rigid enforcement of OPA regulations in Harlem and a widespread educational campaign to "stimulate public action in stopping violations of housing regulations, rent gouging, profiteering, black markets, and other inflationary dangers." This resolution asked the Mayor to "establish forthwith a public market in Upper Harlem."

5—Housing: Asked that "the appropriate official agencies, with the cooperation of private organizations concerned with housing problems, act at once to (a) provide realistic rent control regulations in Harlem and other similar areas, (b) insure the right of Negroes and other minorities to live anywhere in the New York Metropolitan area, if necessary, afford them protection and (c) expose the efforts of real estate interests to maintain a segregated and restricted residential area for Negroes in order to further their own profit, that "no public subsidy, or exemption from taxation, federal state or municipal, be given to any housing enterprise save upon the condition that tenants will be accepted without discrimination because of race, creed, or color; that the provisions of Article 13 of the State Constitution be implemented by proper legislation in this respect, and that the city of New York should abrogate the agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company concerning Guyaness Town, unless that company accepts an amendment which will covenant that tenants will be accepted without discrimination because of race, creed or color, that the present alleged practice of establishing unofficial quotas in housing projects covering Negro occupants should be abolished."

6—Community Service: Demanded adequate facilities and personnel for the various community services in the Harlem community, that the study of the Negro culture and achievements be promoted and that text books derogatory to the Negro or other minorities be removed and replaced with books which honestly tell the truth about such minorities. This resolution also demanded "false economy" be dropped with reference to child welfare and that the quality of the teaching facilities and the special services be improved.

7—Armed Forces: Calling upon the President to issue an executive order "ending segregation in all branches of the armed forces and allied services and that the Attorney General be requested to protect Negro soldiers by enforcing constitutional guarantees and all existing laws and that the Red Cross be called upon to end its discriminatory practice with regard to the blood bank." This resolution suggested that a Democracy in the Armed Forces Week be inaugurated and demanded that "in the interest of the national welfare and the safety of New York," the President and the Attorney General see that the 33 indicted seditionists and their supporters be brought to trial.

The final resolution read, in full, as follows: "Major points of emphasis: Resolved, that as a direct step toward the prevention of future racial disturbances in this city and as a means for the continued promotion of inter-racial unity and for approaching nearer the ideal of New York as a model city, the Mayor be requested to appoint, at the earliest possible moment, a representative and qualified inter-racial committee whose function it will be to point out various opportunities for inter-racial cooperation in the city, as well as to cite specific conditions which contribute to inter-racial conflicts and to recommend immediate remedial action in such matters."

Panel chairmen, leaders, secretaries and consultants included

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union; Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the New York Urban League; Edward Lawson, head of the regional FEPC in New York; Henry K. Craft, Harlem YMCA; Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs; Clifford McCarty, of the NMC; Dr. William H. Kilpatrick; Dr. George Cannon, chairman of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. to the City Council; Lillian Hellman, author of "Watch on the Rhine" and "The Little Foxes"; the Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church; Jean Muir, motion picture star and author of the "Only Pledge" signed throughout the country and presented to the Mayor Saturday afternoon; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library; Dr. James Waterman Wise; Assemblyman Hulan Jack.

Speakers at the closing session Saturday night were Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Saul Mills for the New York CIO, Newbold Morris, City Council president, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who presided in the absence of Marian Anderson, who was ill, and Dr. Max Yergan, who read the resolutions. More than 600 persons took part in the panel discussions. About 1,500 persons were present at the evening session.

French Warned On Air Raids

The British Radio told the French people yesterday that German occupation authorities were deliberately delaying air raid alarms in the hope that Allied bombers would cause deaths among the French population.

"Do not wait for the siren to sound," the broadcast, heard by U. S. Government monitors, said. "Hide yourselves at once. The noise of our motors is audible for more than 15 kilometers."

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MAKE EVERY PAY-DAY BOND DAY

Baby Black Leopards



In a few months, these baby black leopards will be ferocious animals. They are the latest addition to the Bronx Zoo. Keeper Fred Martini is fondling them.

CIO Asks Aid to Soldiers' Families

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Some times it's difficult to make head or tails out of the way Congress works. Here's a current example:

Within 24 hours Congressmen Cannon of Missouri had introduced, the Appropriations Committee had approved, and the House of Representatives had passed a bill providing \$18,633,000 for maternity and infant care for servicemen's families.

But bottled up in the House Military Affairs Committee, with little hope for early action, are a number of bills of an equally urgent nature—increasing dependency allotments for the wives and kids of the 500,000 fathers now in the armed forces. It's apparent that if you can convince the House on the need for maternity care, it shouldn't be too difficult to swing them on larger dependency allotments for servicemen's families.

CIO OUT TO DO IT

And that's what the CIO has set out to do.

It has started a campaign to correct the plight of mothers and children who have been struggling along on meager allowances.

CIO President Philip Murray has called on Congressional leaders to take decisive and immediate action to correct the situation.

At the same time, it has enlisted the support of a Congressman who will shortly introduce a bill embodying the CIO's demand that allotments be raised to \$55 a month for wives, \$80 for a wife with one child, and \$120 for a mother with two children.

A report issued by a CIO subcommittee has shown up the inadequacy of the Reynolds bill, S. 1779, which passed the Senate with the backing of the War Department.

This bill, now before the House Military Affairs Committee, would increase the allotment for a mother with two kids from \$72 to \$78 a month.

On the surface that looks like a \$7 increase, but here's the way the CIO figures it:

The cost of living has risen 7.3 per cent from June, 1942 to June, 1943 so that, actually the mother would be left with a total increase of \$1.63!

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Your Money's Worth

'Yum, Yum' Say Johnny's Friends

Johnny's vacation days are over. The genius of the Smith family is at work again, and believe me, our Johnny is aware of his responsibility.

He's off to school this cool September morning, and what do you think he has under his arm? Right the first time. It's his trusty lunch box.

I'm afraid our Johnny is all boy for along about 11:45, his mind turns irresistibly to the treasure hidden in his lunch box. At last the twelve o'clock whistle blows, and the great moment of unveiling arrives.

Mom Smith knows what a growing boy needs. She varies his diet for interest, and keeps an eye on nutrition value. Today's special is chopped carrots, lettuce,

cabbage and celery mixed with a little salad dressing. It makes a wonderful vitamin-packed sandwich. Besides, Johnny has the satisfaction of enjoying the fruits of his own labors in his Victory garden.

Let's not forget the threnos bottle. Johnny never does. His is always filled with delicious hot chocolate milk, plain milk, tomato or vegetable soup.

"It sure hits the spot on chilly days," says Johnny.

Mom's other sandwich specials are chopped eggs, cottage or cream cheese with strawberry jam, peanut butter, liverwurst, etc.

Now comes dessert. Fresh fruits are Johnny's delight. Big juicy

See Greater 'Worker' Sales Key to Queens Elections

Technocrats Woo Unions With Talk Helping Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsors and supporters of this type of legislation are primarily concerned with crushing the labor movement.

The motif of the literature and circular letters issued by the Technocrat leaders bears a striking resemblance to the defeatist propaganda of the McCormicks and Pattersons and their Congressional spokesmen like Wheeler, Nye and Hoffman.

A letter sent by Earl R. Corbaley, a technocracy apostle, to the Central Labor Council of San Diego, Calif., says:

"You and I, and all other patriotic Americans, are working and fighting and are willing to die for that TOTAL VICTORY—a Victory worth living in. But are we present to work and fight and die in internal dissension and internecine conflicts—and for an ironic triumph over Fascism abroad that finds us through the back door at home?"

The Technocrats have an emblem called the Monad symbol which rivals the swastika in antiquity.

ECHO G. K. SMITH LINE

Last spring they blossomed out in scores of leading newspapers with full-page ads estimated to have cost nearly \$100,000. Who footed the bill, has never been made clear. The "angels" modestly hid from sight.

The advertisements called for "total conscription" and for the suppression of all foreign-language organizations regardless of purpose or program. They demanded the abolition of "all foreign language and hyphenated American organizations, associations, and fraternal societies regardless of whether they have been formed to promote political, commercial, cultural, educational, linguistic, artistic, or other relationships."

This is an echo of the line being peddled by Gerald L. K. Smith, the fascist leader of the America First Party and his associates.

Just how much interested the technocrats are in defeating the Axis is disclosed by their demand that the U. S. prohibit "all transfer of U. S. purchasing power in the form of currency, drafts, notes, or money orders by all corporations and residents of the U. S. to any corporation or resident of any alien country."

This, of course, would end all lend-lease to our Allies, and its advocacy sheds a clear light on anti-fascist claims of the Technocrats.

PRO-AXIS GAG ON UNIONS

The technocrats' demand for "total conscription" calls not only for the draft of manpower and wealth, but would suspend payment of all union dues "for the duration and

six months thereafter."

This plank in the Technocrats' program would gladden the heart of Dr. Robert Ley, director of Hitler's Nazi Labor Front, for it would cripple organized labor, a decisive force in producing the materials for war.

More cautious at the moment, Howard Scott, the guiding star of technocracy, was an active isolationist prior to Pearl Harbor.

Despite the printed literature on the subject, Scott assured me in a talk I had with him the other day that his organization was "opposed" to the Austin-Wadsworth bill.

He also denied that the members of his organization wear uniforms, although he acknowledged that they favor what he described as "technocracy gray" suits. Both Scott and an associate who was present during the interview wore this type of outfit. The technocracy chief explained that "it is durable; besides it is more economical because we get them in lot."

Asked about the pamphlet that Earl Browder and William Z. Foster wrote some years ago attacking technocracy, Scott said:

"We appreciate their interest—and opposition, just as we appreciate the opposition of Wendell Wilkie and others of the same brand."

In response to a question about his organization's demand for the suppression of foreign-language groups, Scott insisted that the technocrats called "only" for the suppression of foreign-language publications for the duration. The fact that the majority of foreign-language press backed the United Nations war policy did not seem to impress Scott.

In their pamphlet on technocracy published in January, 1933, Foster and Browder pointed out the basic fallacy of the technocratic "philosophy." They showed that in all their shadow-boxing against the "price system," the Technocrats carefully avoided mentioning that the basic fact of modern life is the relation between the worker who produces wealth and the owner of the tools of production. This, the Technocrats short-circuited by the simple expedient of announcing without proof that the working class is "disappearing."

Poster and Browder wrote: "When the Technocrats dismiss the working class as a diminishing and negligible factor, this only means that the general direction of their theories is toward fascism."

Recent activities of the technocrats—especially their drive for the conscription of labor and the emasculation of trade union organizations—provide vivid confirmation of the estimate made by these Communist leaders a decade ago.

Italy Hasn't Taken Nazis from East

(Continued from Page 1)

divisions from Austria via the Brenner pass for the occupation of other states in northern Italy. Thus together with the four to six German divisions formerly in Italy their total hardly exceeds nine to thirteen.

Today, with Mussolini's aid, Hitler is beginning the formation of a new Italian army, 250,000 strong. He is calculating on keeping a minimum of his own divisions in Italy and fighting the Allies with an Italian army reorganized by German instructors. This was Hitler's main aim in rescuing Mussolini.

In the Balkans there were eight to ten German divisions prior to Italy's surrender. Hitler got the Italian troops in the Balkans to join the German army. As regards the Rumanian oil fields in Ploesti they were within range of Allied aircraft also in the past as testified to by the repeated successful raids on them.

The speed with which the Allied command liquidated the German branch of the positions of the Fifth American Army at Salerno speaks for itself.

One cannot but note the surprise expressed by certain British observers at the fact that following Italy's surrender the Allies actually restricted themselves to a diversion in the southern section of the peninsula and did not land troops in the ports of northern Italy, which could have prevented the concentration of German forces in northern Italy and make its seizure by Germany impossible.

At the same time it would have sped the expulsion of the Germans from the country. That is why the first step of the German command in northern Italy was the occupation of Genoa and Spezia at the "gates" to northern Italy from the sea.

One can understand Lord Strabolgi, the Labor peer, when he criticizes Allied strategy for inadequately taking into account the time factor. It must be admitted that the delay in the development of extensive Allied operations in the European continent against Hitler Germany is really being utilized by the enemy to postpone his final defeat.

By Ann Rivington

Building the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker among Queens war workers can effect election results in the borough, says Paul Crosbie, Communist councilman candidate from Queens.

And that reminds Mr. Crosbie of a little story.

It was in France, 25 years ago, during the Argonne offensive, says the Communist candidate, who is a veteran of the First World War and an American Legionnaire.

"A big shell crater was blocking the road," he told the Daily Worker. "Nobody knew what to do. Then Major Cooper, of the Engineer Corps, 30th Division, sent word for a company of 200 men to report up the road, each man bringing a stone as big as he could carry. The 200 stones filled the crater, and the whole army moved forward."

It's much the same with Daily Worker circulation, and the progressive votes it alone can muster. Mr. Crosbie thinks: "A little conscious effort will build it up."

CAN DOUBLE SALES

The paper's circulation among defense workers can and should be doubled in Queens during the election campaign, he went on.

The residential population of the borough is now made up predominantly of industrial war workers. Mr. Crosbie said, for many of whom Queens politics and trade unionism

are both new experiences.

"The whole key to developing a successful campaign in Queens is to make these industrial workers realize that this election is an important part of the whole campaign to win the war."

And that's an educational job the Daily Worker can do to a 'U,' if these workers once become familiar with it, Mr. Crosbie feels.

Yet the paper's supporters don't see that it gets around enough, he pointed out: "At a street election rally in Astoria last Friday night, for example, only one man brought 'Dailies'—and he only brought ten. They were all sold almost immediately. If the Daily Worker had been featured, many more would have been sold."

REGISTRATION GUIDE

Our paper can also help to bring out the progressive registration, and to help war workers know how to use their vote most effectively when the time comes, the Communist candidate continued.

"In the councilman elections two years ago, more than 75,000 voted for a labor-progressive as their first choice. But that vote was largely dissipated by 4th, 8th and 9th choice votes for reactionary Republicans and Tammany Democrats. If all the progressive voters will keep their votes within the bloc of independent, progressive candidates, Queens is bound to elect at least one progressive this fall."

Speaking of issues, Mr. Crosbie pointed out that child care, for which the Daily Worker and The Worker have campaigned consistently during the past two years, is one of the most crying needs of the borough's thousands of women war workers. Child care should be made a major issue in this campaign, he believes.

JOBS FOR NEGROES

Jobs for Negro war workers is an equally urgent issue he went on, pointing out that in such a large plant as Sperry Gyroscope employment of Negroes is still limited almost entirely to menial tasks. Here, again, building circulation for the newspaper that is the most consistent champion of Negro rights can be invaluable, he said.

He urged that Communist Party members should inform the Daily Worker of local issues on these and similar questions, and then spread far and wide copies of the paper in which these issues are reported.

Queens readers can also influence the vote in Brooklyn for the reelection of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, he added, by getting their Brooklyn relatives and friends to subscribe to The Worker.

He feels that 1,000 Brooklyn subscriptions could easily be obtained in this way, and that just this 1,000 might be decisive in reelecting Mr. Cacchione.

"Just a little conscious effort," Mr. Crosbie repeated. "We ought to remember that shell hole in the Argonne Forest."

Anna Seghers' 'The Seventh Cross'

WHEN the exchange had been made, George went down stream at a run rather than at a walk. Carrying himself extra straight in his new jacket, one hand on his hip, the other raised in salute, the riverman joined the other men, his broad face displaying his conviction that once again he'd got the best of a fellow.

"To keep it would have been dangerous," thought George, "but to swap it was dangerous too. Well, now it's done, for better or worse."

Suddenly someone at his side called out: "Hey, there!" With his pail and rod Pickrel came prancing after him, as light-footed as a little boy. "Where are you bound for?" he asked.

George pointed straight ahead. "Following the Rhine."

"Aren't you from this part of the country?"

"No," replied George. "I was in a hospital here. I am going to visit some relatives of mine."

Pickrel said: "I hope you don't mind my company. I'm naturally very sociable."

George kept silent. He gave the little man another brief sideways look. From his early childhood George had had to fight against a strong feeling of discomfort whenever there was something wrong with a person, be it a twist of the brain or of the soul, or some physical defect. Only Wallau at the camp had succeeded in curing him entirely of such aversions. "Here you have an example, George," he'd said, "of how a fellow can come by such a thing." In this roundabout way, George began to think of Wallau again. He was seized with an unconquerable sadness.

"Whatever of life there is in me now," he thought, "I owe to him, even if I have to die today."

Pickrel, in the meantime, was babbling on endlessly. "Were you here the other day when we had the great celebration? How funny it all seems! Were you here at the time of the occupation? How those Moroccans rode through the city on their gray horses! How red their cloaks were! I say, you are you running or do you intend to be in Holland by nightfall?"

"Is this the way to Holland?"

"Well, to begin with, you'll get to Mombach, where the asparagus grows. Is that where your relatives live?"

"Farther below."

"In Budenheim? In Heidesheim? Are they farmers?"

"In a way," repeated Pickrel.

"Shall I get rid of him?" said George to himself. "How on earth can I manage it? No, it's always much better to be with someone. It shows that you have some ties." They passed the little swing bridge across the Flossbach.

"Good Lord, how company makes the time pass!" Pickrel spoke as if George had been asleep. "That the riverbank might be guarded now, he walked again toward the city."

So many hours lost! "He must be waiting for me now," he thought, until he became aware of his stupidity in not realizing that Leni could not be waiting because she knew nothing. Nobody to help him, nobody to wait for him. Was there really no one to wait or to help? His hand hurt, for he had fallen on it again. A pity: the nice clean gauze was quite dirty.

Booths were being dismantled in a little market place, an offshoot of the large market. Before an inn a fleet of trucks was drawn up. He went in and set down to a glass of beer. His heart leaped wildly, as if there were a tremendous amount of space inside him; but with every leap his heart pounded hard against his ribs. "I shan't be able to stand this very much longer," he thought. "Hours perhaps, but never days."

A man at a neighboring table eyed him sharply. Haven't I met this fellow somewhere today? Well, there is no help for it now, none whatsoever. I've got to make a break. Up, George!

There were as many people outside the inn as there were inside. He took in everything carefully. A young fellow was helping an elderly woman who was loading a truck. George walked up to him as he stepped down from the truck and went to a pile of baskets. "See here! What's the name of the woman up there?"

"That one? That's Frau Binder."

"That's the one," said George. "I have a message for her."

He waited beside the baskets until the motor was running. Then he went up to the truck. Looking up at her, he said: "You are Frau Binder, aren't you?"

"What is it?" asked the woman with distrustful surprise.

George looked at her firmly. "Just let me get up there a minute," he said, "and I'll tell you."

death he had been only a second ago. George turned away and covered his face with his unlined hand. With a tremendous effort he said: "Well, so long!" "Hell Hitler!" answered Pickrel.

At that moment the willows parted and a policeman with a tiny mustache and a lock of hair falling over his forehead said cheerfully: "Hell Hitler, Pickrel! Come on now, let's see your fishing license."

"Why, what do you mean? I'm not fishing, am I?"

"What about your rod?"

"Oh, I always carry it with me, just like a soldier carrying his rifle."

"And the pail?"

"Just look. Three little nuts."

"Pickrel, Pickrel!" said the policeman. "Well, what about you over there? Got your papers?"

"That's a friend of mine," interjected Pickrel.

"All the more reason," said the policeman. At least he meant to say it, for George, who had at first taken a few slow, casual steps toward the willow bushes, was now walking faster. He jerked the branches and finally began to run. "Halt!" shouted the policeman, all his cheerfulness and affability gone. "Halt! Halt!" he shouted again in a thoroughly policeman-like voice.

Suddenly the two of them were running after George, the policeman and Pickrel. George let them pass him. How like the Westhofen stench it all was: silvery puddles and willows, the sound of whistles, and the violent beating of his heart that must betray him. Over there at the near-by bank there was a bathing beach—logs washed by the water, and between the logs a raft.

"There he is," shouted Pickrel. Now the whistles sounded on the bank. All that was lacking was the siren. Worst of all, though, was this dragged-down feeling—his knees like putty—but there was also the feeling of being dragged down into unreality, for this could not actually happen to one, it must be some wild dream—but still one kept running and running. George fell flat on the ground; he noticed that there were rails under him. He had turned away from the river into a factory district. From behind the walls came a continuous whirr, but no whistles and no human voices.

"Finished," he said, not knowing himself what he meant by it, whether it was his strength or his weakness that was finished. Without a thought he waited a little while for outside help, for an awakening, for a miracle. But there was no miracle, and no outside help either. He got up and walked on. He came to a wide highroad with a double row of tracks. The road was lonely because it was lined not by rows of houses but by some manufacturing plants. Telling himself that the riverbank might be guarded now, he walked again toward the city.

So many hours lost! "He must be waiting for me now," he thought, until he became aware of his stupidity in not realizing that Leni could not be waiting because she knew nothing. Nobody to help him, nobody to wait for him. Was there really no one to wait or to help? His hand hurt, for he had fallen on it again. A pity: the nice clean gauze was quite dirty.

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SYNOPSIS: George Helser is one of seven men who have escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen. With a wounded hand, he makes his way cautiously and in fear to Augustinstrasse, where he hides in a cathedral and later goes to the office of a Jewish doctor to be treated. The doctor senses that Helser is one of the escaped and treats him silently, charging no fee.

MEANWHILE, although George does not know it, one of the other escaped has been retaken and a second, Belloni, jumps from a rooftop rather than be recaptured.

GEORGE has made his way to the river and has swapped his coat, whose description has been broadcast by the Nazis, for that of a riverman.

HIS father-in-law, Mettenheimer, has been questioned by the Gestapo. Mettenheimer hates George as a trouble maker, but George's wife, Elly, longs to see her husband again.

I'm going that way myself. The truck started, and George swung himself out. Very slowly and with great detail he began to spin some yarn about the hospital and a distant relative.

In the meantime the man who had sat at the neighboring table had come out and accosted the young chap with whom George had just spoken. "What did that fellow ask you just now?"

"Why, whether that woman was Frau Binder," the young man said with surprise.

VI

Mettenheimer was in the habit of going home for lunch, if there happened to be working was not too far away. But today he went to an inn and ordered pork chops and beer. He treated the tiny apprentice to a bowl of pea soup and later a glass of beer; and he asked him some questions in the assured manner of men who have themselves brought up a number of sons. Somebody came through the door and ordered a glass of light beer. Mettenheimer recognized the newcomer by his new felt hat as the man he'd ridden with on the streetcar that morning. For a moment, and hardly consciously, he had a slight feeling of uneasiness. He stopped talking to the apprentice and swallowed his last few bites quickly. He was in a hurry to get back to his work to fix up whatever in his opinion had been ruined because he had to be late that morning. He had said nothing to his wife about the summons, and now he decided he wouldn't tell her at all. He was anxious to forget all about his questioning, about this crazy summons. He'd never make any sense of it, anyway. Most likely there was none.

Mettenheimer fussed and scolded because the border had been passed wrongly. He wanted to come down from his ladder to see that everything on the ground floor was being done properly, but a sudden dizzy spell made him hold fast. He swayed on his ladder. A voice from the staircase shouted: "Knock off!"

In a rage, Mettenheimer shouted back: "It's still up to me to say when to knock off!"

At the streetcar depot he once more came across the felt-hatted man who had ridden with him in the morning and had had a drink at the same inn. "I suppose he also works somewhere around here," thought Mettenheimer, watching him board the car. Mettenheimer nodded to him.

Suddenly he remembered that again he had forgotten to pick up the package of wool for his wife at the porter's desk. The night before, she'd given him an awful scolding when he'd come home without it. He got off the car again and went back, hurrying so as not to miss the next car. He was very tired now. He looked forward to his supper and to being at home. Suddenly he felt his heart contract under the impact of a strange chilly uneasiness. The man with the new hat whom he had left on the first streetcar had suddenly materialized again on the front platform of this car. Not trusting his own eyes, the paperhanger changed his seat. There could be no mistake about it. By now he was quite familiar with the man's hat, his shaved neck and his short arms. Mettenheimer had intended to ride to the Zell and walk the rest of the way, instead of changing cars. Now, however, he got off at the Central Police Station and took another car.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Chinese Repulse Japanese Attack

CHUNGKING, Sept. 26 (UP).—Chinese troops have made successful attacks on Wanshoukung and Shangkang, both west of Nanchang in Northern Kiangsi Province, south of the Yangtze River, and have repulsed a surprise Japanese attack on Chinese—held country points with heavy casualties, a Chinese communiqué said today.

The enemy attack was made from Anyi on the Shi River in Northern Kwangsi.

There's Always a Way



Rather than walk down during the elevator operators strike at Radio City last week, Margue McCoy depended upon gravity. She said, however, it didn't work going up.

WLB Industry-Wide Wage Panel Begins

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—United Automobile Workers' officials view the recently announced decision of the War Labor Board to establish a panel in Washington to hear and make recommendations on wage dispute cases in the airplane industry "as a step in the right direction."

As a matter of fact they would like to see the same type of panel set up for the rest of the industry which includes engines and instruments.

The UAW has been campaigning against the WLB policy of stabilizing wages according to regions rather than on the basis of industries as a whole.

That's why officials are watching this airplane panel with great interest as perhaps a trend in the direction they want to see.

One UAW official who queried Board members on whether it meant a breaking down of the WLB policy to stabilize on the basis of areas got the answer that "such was the intent." But the union is maintaining a policy of watchful waiting.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES
Determining wages on the basis of regions resulted in workers doing the same type of work in the same industry receiving different wages according to the part of the country. Unnecessary confusion is the result of this policy as well as hardships for some workers.

The WLB has completed an overall wage study of the airplane industry and has ordered all regional boards to forward any wage disputes in the airplane industry to the panel which will undoubtedly make recommendations in the light of the study.

Right now the WLB has before it five airplane cases involving the UAW and the rest submitted by the International Association of Machinists.

Members of the panel have not yet been announced, but WLB has asked interested parties to submit recommendations.

It is reliably reported that the UAW has submitted the name of Richard T. Frankenstein, vice-president, as an indication of how important it views this panel.

The panel will handle all cases involving the wage changes affecting present classifications or pay schedules of airplane workers; bonus of

production incentive; vacation and sick leave plans; and shift differentials and overtime rates.

VOLUNTARY CASES
One problem which still exists is that voluntary cases, where management and unions agree on proposed wage increases, are still to be submitted to the Wage Stabilization Division and not to the panel.

UAW officials point out that the stabilization division has become a bottleneck with cases piling up for months. Lack of adequate personnel seems to be the reason for this situation.

Taken together with the recent WLB decision to raise the wages of workers in the Boeing aircraft plant and eliminate the low beginners' rate, there appear to be indications that the board is slowly moving toward establishing a national wage policy for the aircraft industry.

Such a policy is of urgent necessity since it would have a great effect on the manpower shortage in the industry and on stimulating production.

The Board is understood to be making a study of the effect of incentive wage plans on the aircraft industry in boosting production, and wages.

The UAW has called for wage adjustments to equalize aircraft wages with those paid to the shipyarders as one of the steps which would alleviate the manpower shortage on the West Coast.

RAF Continues Attack On Joe in Burma

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (UP).—RAF Beaufighters, maintaining a constant series of attacks against Japanese supply and communication lines in enemy-held Burma.

Saturday damaged a large steamer and more than 35 other river craft on the Irrawaddy River near Prome and shot up railway targets near Mandalay.

'Forward' Helps Dubinsky's Anti-Negro Line
Resorts to Race Incitement in Attempt to Cover-Up Issue

By George Morris

The Daily Worker's exposure of the "cover-up" Negro policy of David Dubinsky and of his associates in the state leadership of the American Labor Party, called forth a two-column editorial and a four-column article in the Jewish Daily Forward—full of invectives and insults.

The ancient technique of dumping tons of dirt to cover up the basic issue, is familiar to those who follow the contents of the Forward or its satellite Social Democratic publications such as the New Leader. We certainly don't want to enter into competition on that level. But we will press for a discussion on the issues raised and we will see to it that those issues are not bypassed as the Dubinsky clique is attempting to do through the Forward.

The furious outburst by Dubinsky's people gives obvious evidence that the Daily Worker in its first article last Wednesday touched a very sore spot, for we have uncovered their "cover-up" and "don't-raise-it" policy on Negro problems.

ON RETREAT

But there is another reason for their outburst. The Dubinsky forces have suffered one defeat after another in recent months. The great reception to the two Jewish representatives of the Soviet people, Michaels and Pfeffer, with hundreds of thousands of American Jewish workers turning out to welcome them, has left the Dubinsky-Forward clique on the side-lines.

Then came the defeat in the American Labor Party primaries. Now they are on the run as members protest against the anti-Semitic speech of vice-president Isidore Nagler, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as fraternal delegate to the Southport convention of the British Trade Union Congress.

The evidence shows that these people are losing leadership over the great mass of Jewish workers. They are, therefore, ready to use

desperate methods or policies with a passion of people who know neither scruples nor bounds.

They seized upon the issues raised in the Daily Worker article in a belief that they could twist the issues and sow enough confusion among them, to divert the Jewish garment workers from the progressive road they are taking to genuine national unity and policy of victory.

RACE INCITEMENT

Thus they have gone into the dangerous business of race-incitement for the temporary advantage that they think they may gain out of it at the present moment. The harm such a policy would cause the Jewish people is of little concern to them.

The criticism and charges we leveled against the ILGWU leaders, are, thus twisted into charges against a "Jewish union." We, of course, never viewed the ILGWU as a "Jewish union." And we don't think anyone should. For it is a union of people of almost as many national origins as make up America. As a matter of fact, nationally, a majority of the ILGWU members are not Jewish. Even the New York cloak division has a large Italian language local.

DUBINSKY-LEWIS

The Daily Worker has spared no criticism of the Dubinsky clique for many years. But this is the first time that such criticism is viewed in this nonsensical light. A survey of our critical articles and editorials would probably show that the space devoted to Dubinsky is second in length only to that leveled against John L. Lewis, who is currently engaged in injecting anti-Semitism into the labor movement.

We have asked Dubinsky several times to explain why he has taken the initiative to bring Lewis back into the AFL, for "the surely must know of Lewis' anti-Semitic line, but he has not yet explained this little detail.

What was the issue raised by the Daily Worker?
A Negro, Francis E. Rivers, was



DUBINSKY

nominated by the Republicans for municipal judge in New York County. Rep. Marcantonio, chairman of the New York ALP, announced ALP endorsement for Rivers and stressed that election of a Negro to this highest judicial office yet held by a Negro would be a great victory for racial equality in America. In addition, of course, Mr. Rivers follows a win-the-war policy.

Dean Alfange, ALP gubernatorial candidate last year, issued a blast against Marcantonio, charging that his endorsement of Rivers was "injection of racial issues into the campaign."

Alfange follows an old Social Democratic theory that endorsement of a man because of race or even raising issues involving the rights of Negroes, is "injecting" race issues. We took issue with Alfange's entire position and pointed to the situation in the union dominated by his political associates.

MUM ON RIVERS

It is interesting that in all six columns of printed matter of the Forward dealing with the Daily Worker article the name of Rivers is not mentioned, nor is there even a hint that the basic issue centers on the degree to which Negroes are given a chance to participate in all the country's spheres of life. What is at the bottom of this issue.

It arises from the fact that the 3,000,000 Negro people are practically denied representation in government or in most other fields.

If the 435 congressmen there is only one Negro. There are more in the Senate. Of the many thousands of legislators in the 48 states, the Negro Handbook lists a total of only 25 Negroes, three of them in New York state. Of the many thousands of judges in the country only nine judgeships are held by Negroes. Of all the tens of thousands holding federal, state, county or municipal position, the "Negro Handbook" is able to list only 136 Negroes in Federal posts and 96 in the other subdivisions for the entire United States. Only nine Negroes are in the foreign service, according to the State Department.

In the Army there is one Brigadier General and a few Negroes in lower officer ranks.

According to the Alfange-Dubinsky line, pointing to this picture, is "injection of race issues," and we should just close our eyes to it and repeat the old advice that men should be endorsed only on the basis of their ability.

This springs from the old white chauvinist conception that a Negro has no ability and for that reason doesn't get to places.

But we know that a Negro may be the most able of a group of candidates, but because of the absence of endorsement that is broader than the Negro community can give him, he comes out last. The Alfange-Dubinsky policy means leaving matters as they are—with no representation to the Negro people.

Furthermore, as Americans, we resent the conception that the fight for Negro rights is the duty of only the Negro people, just as we believe that it is the duty of every American—Jewish, Protestant, Catholic or of any other denomination—to struggle against anti-Semitism.

How does this relate to the ILGWU or, for that matter, to any other union? Unions are America's principal fountain of progressive

influence. Their activity and their own life, does and should drive America forward. Does the ILGWU, a much reputed progressive union, play that role?

A glance through the union, we pointed out, gives us a picture that is approximately about as discouraging as the one above for the country generally.

There is not a Negro on the General Executive Board or among the officers.

There is not a single Negro holding the management or any other important office in a single New York local.

The number of Negroes on executive boards or business agents in all the New York locals could be counted on your two hands.

There are thousands of Negro members in New York. Their number has been augmented recently because the manpower shortage has forced even some unwilling employers to hire them.

In Local 22 there always have been thousands of Negro members. Of some 30-odd executive board members, two places were given Negroes. Of some 30 business agents, one was hired for trouble shooting on "Negro" matters.

DIVERTING ISSUES

We heard of various excuses for this picture. Some locals conduct their affairs in Italian, others in the Yiddish language, which is true. But that only still further narrows the possibilities for Negro members to take part in the life of the union. We have pointed out that the economic position of the Negro members is pretty well reflected by this picture among the hundreds of office holders and legislators of the ILGWU.

We may argue on the peculiarities of various crafts and differ on the reasons why in this or that field there are no Negroes. But even the Forward, after inquiring from ILGWU officials, has not been able to build up a case in those sections where there are Negroes in large numbers. For that reason the Forward pointed out very prominently the higher earnings of dress press-

ers among whom there are Negroes.

The height of deceit is the big case the Dubinsky clique makes through the Forward of the union's Unity House, a vacation resort, where quality prevails; of the fact that in 1934 it moved its convention from a hotel that discriminated against Negroes and of the union's policy of equality in its cultural activities. That is true. But those who know ILGWU history know who is responsible for such progress as has been made on this score? It is due to the struggles of the rank and file under the leadership of the so-called "left wingers" and Communists who have been on the tails of the ILGWU on every such issue. The ILGWU leaders would not dare condemn any manifestation of social inequality for they are well aware that fundamentally the overwhelming majority of the membership, the so-called "right" and "left" are progressive minded. Why are there two Negro executive board members in Local 22? The Rank and File draws 5,000 to 6,000 votes in union elections. The strong "left" influence in the local has pinned the leadership to the wall on this issue, and forced it to give what little recognition there is of the Negro problem.

PROBLEMS IN GENERAL

We are, of course, glad that the Forward has made it possible for us to bring the problem before its readers, especially the garment workers. We believe that the real issue will break through even the thick layer of mud that the Forward is piling around it. But, as our readers well know, our interest in the struggle for Negro rights is not confined to the ILGWU. As we said in the first article, and the Forward chose to ignore it, the ILGWU's picture is typical of what we find in many unions. There are some that are much worse.

Nor do we exempt even some progressive-led unions from such criticism. If the Forward was interested, it would look up the record. Through the Daily Worker, on hundreds of occasions, progressive-led unions were criticized and urged to take steps in behalf of Negro rights in hiring, promotion, training, union leadership. We take great pride in the fact that our pages have reflected almost every day those struggles that have brought the National Maritime Union to the model example it gives with its national secretary a Negro. So we point to the progress in many steel union locals, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Fur and Leather Workers, Transport Workers, and many affiliates of the auto, shipbuilding, culinary trades and other organizations.

Only the Daily Worker took up the fight against Daniel Tobin for his attacks upon A. Philip Randolph's speech at the Toronto convention of the AFL. Only the Daily Worker took up the fight against the Negro-baiter who heads the fight against the Negro-hater who heads the Federal employment section of the International Association of Machinists. Is it not those who follow the policies of the Daily Worker and the Jewish Morning Freiheit who are leading the general fight to remove anti-Negro bars in the railroad, carpenters and all unions?

The record of the Forward, on the other hand, has been one of exploiting racial prejudice and fanning it, as it is doing now. On the very day that our first article appeared, the Forward carried a letter to bolster its campaign placing the blame for the Harlem events upon the Negro people. One of the letters it printed said:

"No wonder that they (the Negroes) do such things, because big people are continually shouting that the Negroes should receive the same rights as the whites."

It is this line of the Forward, of fanning race hatred, and ignoring the underlying causes of racial violence, that encourages such events as we saw in Harlem or Detroit. In its many years of existence the Forward has not run a single editorial dealing with Negro rights in the ILGWU or any other union where it has influence.

This policy of the Forward defies the best traditions of the ILGWU, particularly its Jewish membership. A Jewish worker is especially sensitive to the problems of the Negro worker because victimization that springs from anti-Semitism is a twin evil to anti-Negro discrimination. As far as the membership of the ILGWU at large is concerned there is no doubt of their desire to make the life of their union a democracy that would be a pattern for the national union so urgent in America today.

We again remind Mr. Dubinsky that he still owes a few answers:

1. Why did he and his delegation walk out of the AFL conventions last year and a year before, when Randolph rose to fight for a resolution calling for abolition of anti-Negro bars in AFL unions?

2. Why has the ILGWU, until just a few days ago, been associated with the Workers Defense League in a move to sabotage the fight for the Marcantonio anti-polit tax bill?

3. Why does he still try to bring Lewis into the AFL when he knows he is an anti-Semite, as well as a defeatist influence in the labor movement?

Parley Plans Build Civil Service Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The CIO State, County and Municipal Workers closed a four-day win-the-war convention ending yesterday with a pledge to return to the field and organize the unorganized.

The more than 300 delegates, who came from many parts of the nation, set a goal of 100,000 members by the time the union convenes again.

Pres. Abram Flaxer who, with Henry W. Wenning, secretary-treasurer, was unanimously returned to office, described organization as the main solution to civil service wage problems and called for the building of a local in every city.

A resolution hailing President Roosevelt's leadership, adopted just before the convention's close, promised also the election of legislators who will carry out his program. Delegates also demanded enactment of the Marcantonio anti-polit tax bill, a full economic stabilization program and a proper tax program.

\$1,800 MINIMUM
Earlier a demand for a general \$1,800 yearly minimum for local government workers was put forth as a main plank in a five-point union program. Other items the union will seek are a general 15 per cent wage adjustment; general upward readjustment; time and a half for all hours worked over 40 hours a week or eight hours a day and a 48-hour work week where warranted by staff losses, and establishment of a bonus plan for performance of

additional duties due to loss of manpower.
Sub-normal and sub-standard wages prevail in local government service at the present time and suffering among workers in this field is intensified by WLB denial of its services, failure to apply the Little Steel formula and the rising cost of living, the convention declared.

Mayor George J. Harter of Akron brought the convention a message from one city which, he said, found it possible "to pay decent wages to those providing the public services and still satisfy those who pay the bill."

The convention spoke out against the little Hatch acts in various states as a "blatant infringement" on the civil rights of public employees.

Another resolution hailed the CIO Political Action Committee, urged all affiliates to set up bodies to work with it, pressed for full registration and voting by union members and their families and urged cooperation with CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood unions to put through a victory program at the polls.

Some people are so strongly anti-Russian that they are against any policy advocated by the Russians, including the Second Front. They have no right to let their prejudices be their guide in a question having such stakes as this.

The Teamster's organ puts itself in company with David Lawrence, who as editor of a newspaper once wrote to utility companies offering to favor them in his editorials if they would give him their ads. Lawrence wrote last month:

"Russia is constantly demanding things from the United Nations and giving little in return." Journalism such as this does not aid the cause of the United Nations. It is time that this ill-tempered Soviet baiting was branded for what it is—an interference with the war effort. Two million Russian dead speak louder than the misguided fruits of an unrepresentative union editor.

Minn. AFL Opposes Lewis; Urges Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Eight hundred fifty delegates at the Minnesota AFL State convention ending here last Wednesday unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by the St. Paul Bakers Union, opposing readmission of Lewis into ranks of AFL.

The resolution said "Lewis is responsible for bringing the Smith-Connelly Act on the shoulders of labor. Lewis wants to regain something he lost when he called the UMW on strike at a critical hour in our nation's destiny. He wants the AFL to fight his battle against government, against public opinion, because he knows he can't fight alone."

The resolution further urged every effort be made to bring real labor unity among AFL, CIO and Brotherhoods as the best guarantee to win the war and safeguard labor and its rights. It urged the national convention to take similar action.

The resolution adoption indicated that the sentiment of delegates was opposed to the policies of Robert Olson, state president, who spoke against collaboration with the CIO.

HIT ANTI-NEGRO BAN
The convention called for repeal of the poll tax law, against discrimination of Negroes in industry, the armed forces, and to establish education groups and joint action committees.

A public relations director and committee were established to conduct vigorous labor action. This action expressed the discontent of the delegates to the present leadership's inactivity in the war effort.

Heated discussion centered around the resolution offered by the Minneapolis Upholsters Union calling for endorsement of Roosevelt for a fourth term. President Olson opposed it on the basis of a constitutional clause prohibiting the State Federation endorsement of candidates. A substitute resolution calling for full support to Roosevelt and his war policies was unanimously passed. The resolution for a third labor party was overwhelmingly defeated, with two Trotskyites voting for it.

Resolution introduced by Minneapolis Central Labor Union urged which local unions received support of the State Federation in working for the defeat of labor's enemies and supporting friends at polls was adopted.

Robert Olson was re-elected president and George Lawson, secretary, without opposition, although delegates expressed discontent with their passive leadership.

This is the union official whose services, because of the application of the constitutional ban, now are denied the TUMSWA in any leading capacity.

This convention, just a few hours earlier, voted, with just a few dissenting support to Harry Bridges, West Coast leader.

CIO shipbuilders also had voted a hot condemnation of Westbrook Pegler, whose stock-in-trade is just the type of red-baiting that the convention itself fell victim to in the Velson case to its own cost.

The very existence of the constitutional ban and its unthinking and mechanical application by honest delegates not fully conscious of the divisive character of the outster proceedings were important factors in bringing about this

'Communist Ban' Threat to Unions

By Dorothy Loeb

CIO shipyard workers today had provided America's labor movement with powerful evidence of the damaging character of constitutional bans on Communists holding office.

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, because its constitution contains such a clause, has just denied itself the services of a leader praised from one end of the union to the other and provided ammunition for Pegler and other enemies of labor.

That happened when the IUMSW convention, ended Friday here in New York, voted 403 1/2 to 203 1/2 to oust Irving Velson, member of the General Executive Board, president of Local 13 and secretary of the committee handling national negotiations with Bethlehem yards, from all official posts. He was accused of "Communism." He denied the charge.

Hot debate, covering most of one afternoon and one morning's sessions, revealed that:

1. Not one charge was made against Velson as a unionist.

2. President John Green, who cast the deciding vote for Velson's ouster, led a unanimous GEB in declaring that he conducted himself "in an exemplary manner as far as the union was concerned," the convention was informed.

3. Fee and friend alike eulogized Velson for his support to President Roosevelt and the nation's war program, support to the CIO and the union's own policies.

4. The ousted official was specifically praised for enforcing the union's no-strike policies where stoppages had broken out and for helping to win important gains in the Bethlehem case.

5. The executive board of Velson's own Local 13 was united to a man in his defense and their delegation led an unceasing fight on his behalf on the convention floor.

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'Russia Fights for Us,' Says West Maryland CIO Paper, Rebukes AFL Teamsters Journal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 26.—The Western Maryland edition of the CIO News denounces the International Teamster's (AFL) recent attack on our Soviet ally as "ill-tempered Soviet baiting," "which does not aid the cause of the United Nations."

The CIO paper's reply begins in the caption of its editorial article—"Russia Fights for Us." The text follows:

Organized workers of the whole country had to hang their heads in shame when the organ of one of the largest American unions, the International Teamster, launched a venomous attack on our Soviet ally in its September issue.

Its leading editorial, entitled "Russia Fights Only for Russia," was joyfully republished by the anti-labor commercial press.

The articles revised the ancient lie that it was the Russian army

with Germany that started the present war.

Many things lay back of the present war. England and France sold one small nation after another down the river, in violation of their treaty obligations: Spain, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union did what it could for these countries and called for joint action against Hitler and Mussolini before they became too strong.

England, France and the United States paid no head, and worked out the shameful Treaty of Munich.

The Russians became convinced that the policy of England and France was to "sit" Hitler on the Soviet Union. Negotiations between England and Russia broke down. Then came the Hitler attack.

The shameful editorial in the teamster's organ picks up the slander that the Russians are let-

ting us down by not attacking Japan.

Do our generals want the Soviet Union to attack Japan?

Secretary Hull, with more regard for American honor, put the case this way in his speech of Sept. 12:

"Our constant military pressure against Japan had its inevitable effect in deterring Japan from aggression against the Soviet Union."

SHOULD INVADE FRANCE
The Russian demand for a new military front in Western France, to end Hitler's power in 1943, is good strategy, in the opinion of many military and civilian leaders. It has been endorsed by Wendell Willkie and numerous labor groups here and abroad. Failure to open such a front may give Hitler time to entrench himself further, and by prolonging the war may cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers.

Some people are so strongly anti-Russian that they are against any policy advocated by the Russians, including the Second Front. They have no right to let their prejudices be their guide in a question having such stakes as this.

The Teamster's organ puts itself in company with David Lawrence, who as editor of a newspaper once wrote to utility companies offering to favor them in his editorials if they would give him their ads. Lawrence wrote last month:

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Bonham Allows 4 Hits, Shades Tribe in 1st

Keller Wins Game in 9th Inning on 30th HR of The Year; Johnson Hits His 5th; McCarthy Get 'Best Manager' Award
By C. E. Dexter

With the pennant securely tucked away in their hip pockets, the New York Yankees continued on their winning ways yesterday as they shaded the Cleveland Indians, 3-2, in the first half of a double-header, before 28,000 fans.

More important than merely winning this game was the fact that Ernie Bonham showed McCarthy that he can be depended upon to unveil some spectacular hurling against the Cardinals in the World Series, by limiting the Tribe to a measly four hits in chalking up his 14th win of the season against eight defeats.

Charlie Keller, likewise, showed his boss that he was also ready for the fall classic. With the score tied 2-2 coming into the last half of the ninth inning, Keller, first man up, leaped into the second pitched ball for a home run line drive into the right-field bleachers past the bull-pen and the ball game.

It marked Keller's 30th four-bagger of the year, putting him only one behind Rudy York of the Tigers, who is leading both leagues in this phase of slugging.

What made the victory still sweeter for McCarthy is that it came off the offerings of a lefty-finger, Al Smith, who has picked up a reputation as a Yankee-killer.

Cleveland started the run-making in the second frame as Ken Keltner doubled to left field, centering home on Rocco's single to center.

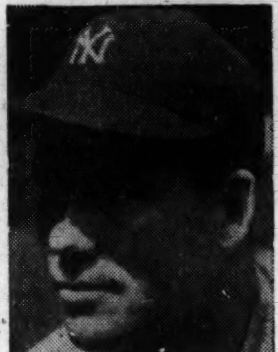
In the sixth, the score was tied as Billy Johnson proved that he was entitled to the Best Rookie of the Year acclaimed by lashing out his fifth homer of the season. The Yankees forged to the front in the eighth inning. Making local stops at all the bases, Lindell walked, went to second on Bonham's infield out, advanced to third on Steinback's grounder, and trotted home on Crosetti's single to left field.

Cleveland tied it all up again as they collected two of their four hits in their half of the ninth. Manager Lou Boudreau slapped out a double to the left field corner. Left-handed rookie right-fielder, Gene Woodling, from Wilkes-Barre, emulated his pilot and sent him home with another two-bagger along the third-base foul-line.

Two pitches in the ninth was all that the Yankees, in the person of Keller, needed to win the game.

Charlie's homer was the Yankees' 32nd of the year. They must make at least eight more in their next ten games (that includes yesterday's second encounter) to hit the century mark. If they do, it will mark the team's 19th consecutive year in which they've 100 or more homers.

Sporting News, the baseball Bible, presented McCarthy with the "Outstanding Manager of the Year" award.



ERNE BONHAM

Sports Popular In War-Time

A couple of figures concerning attendance at sports events should put a stop to all this theoretical discussion floating around in some quarters whether sports is necessary wartime recreation and a booster of morale.

Sixty thousand fans turned out Saturday in Pittsburgh to see the Navy-butressed Notre Dame sink the Pitt eleven, 41-0.

Another 30,000 in Philadelphia showed up in Franklin Field Saturday to see Princeton go down to defeat at the hands of the under-rated Penn. The score there was 47-9.

The Yanks played a double-header yesterday, which didn't mean a darn thing so far as the standings were concerned, but 28,000 fans put in an appearance.

The game which attracted the biggest audience Saturday was not held in the United States. Eighty thousand, in the massive Wembley Stadium in London witnessed England defeat Wales, 8-3, in the season's first international soccer match. That is, no more than that number were permitted to enter—it's the police limit.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1943

Alpha Brazle Gets Notice

Alpha Brazle, that sensational Card rookie pitcher, may soon be in a position to do both kinds of Yanks a great favor. He was ordered to report to his Cortez, Col., draft board for physical examination.

If he's called right away, Brazle will join Uncle Sam's Yank force and not show up for that World Series—which would be perfectly okay with the baseball Yanks.

Dodgers Fall Into 3rd Spot

Following a spectacular home stand, which shot them right into second place, the Brooklyn Dodgers quietly went out to meet those big, bad, bold teams of the West in the West.

And just as quietly, without any fanfare, the Dodgers slid into show position. While they received a drubbing Saturday at the hands of the Cubs, the Cincinnati Reds continued on their merry way picking up two from the Braves and strongly settling themselves in second place, two full games ahead of the Dodgers.

Whether the Flatbush Follies will be able to overtake the Reds is hardly likely, with only ten more games left on the schedule.

But no matter what happens, Branch Rickey certainly spent an eventful year, his first at the Brooklyn helm. In the short span of a few months, Rickey caused a few major revolutions in Brooklyn by trading his then best pitcher, a strike, releasing a coach, selling or dropping some of the best loved of his players, bringing in a few sensational rookies.

He saw himself hung in effigy and then praised to the heavens.

Rickey, however, has learned the chief characteristic of Brooklyn fans. "They are indeed a tremendously enthusiastic people."

Football, Now Is in Season

Without, apparently, having the decent courtesy to wait until the World Series is over, collegiate football took over Saturday and put on a full-pledged show.

A brief recap shows that Army trounced Villanova, 27-0, on the former's home grounds; Notre Dame sunk Pitt, 41-0; Penn showed strong, beating Princeton, 47-9; Navy never permitted the North Carolina Pre-Flights to get off the ground as it rang a 31-0 tally.

Nothing like getting used to these big scores now.

Yanks Get Modest Request, Figure '8' Figures in Win

By Phil Gordon

Bill Dickey's sharp single in the 14th inning of Saturday's game against the Detroit Tigers, which clinched the American League bunting for the New York Yankees, marked the official opening of the World Series-Talk-and-Guess Season.

Not that the boys haven't been warming their gums on this topic before—but now it's all very legal.

And all the conversation is centered about the Yanks. Their Fall classic rivals, the St. Louis Cardinals, hogged all the gossip several weeks back when they copped the National League flag.

Now, however, it's Yankees Day, and McCarthy's crew is the only point on the agenda of the Hot Stove League sessions.

First off, it can be said that the Yanks, as good as they are, are not so proud to pick up something new from their rivals. The cold, calm, sedate, almost mechanical, Yanks who go about their affairs in an efficient, business-like manner, had the stuffings knocked out of them last year by the rip-smorting, highly spirited Cardinals. And they saw that the Cardinals have repeated this year.

Soooooo, the New Yorkers are adding that little commodity, known as rah-rah or razzle-dazzle, to their mighty arsenal. President Ed Barrow, himself, always in the market for a good product, supplied the stuff. In a letter congratulating the team, Barrow made one last request of his company, "All I ask of you," he said, "is that you kick the brains out of the Cardinals in the World Series." Never one to take anything for granted of his rivals, Barrow thoughtfully put quotes around the word "brains."

Them's harsh words, and if this tough talk works, who knows but that Barrow's modest request may find a niche in baseball history. Right next to Blondy Ryan's telegram to the New York Giants a decade ago.

At any rate, Manager Joe McCarthy is well satisfied. Incidentally, sily as it may sound, Joe has now come into his own.

Probably no pilot in all the years that baseball has been played has had his ability doubted as much as McCarthy. But while the boys were busily trying to figure out whether Joe was good, Joe conducted his trade in an eminent fashion. So much so, that McCarthy must be regarded as one of the greatest field directors of all time.

In the last sixteen years of managerial duties, McCarthy has won the pennant nine times, once in the National League as Chicago Cub pilot and the rest with the Yanks. That's equal to the

Rudy York, Tigers, who his home runs in the month of August, especially, can't explain this little phenomena. On July 31st and September 1st, he swears, he can't even buy a hit, let alone a four-bagger. But in between times, he's a terror.

It's a shame, cry the Tigers and the Indians, that the pennant is not won by batting averages, but by runs. For both crews have better team bats than the Yanks.

Baseball continue to pack 'em in. The Southern Association reported that it drew more than 1,000,000 past the turnstiles. 721,774 were paying guests, slightly below last year's figure of 743,385. The rest were made up of soldiers and ladies night's guests.

Said Prexy Billy Evans: "It was grand tribute to the tremendous hold that baseball has on the public. It proved the South wanted its baseball for relaxation and amusement as a part of the war effort."

There's one thing that can be said about our Leagues' leading hitters. They're consistent. One-Two in the AL for the umpteenth week in a row is Luke Appling, Chicago White Sox, with .324, and Dickie Wakefield, Detroit, with .309. Same thing in the NL. For the same number of consecutive weeks, Stan Musial, St. Louis Cardinals, is leading with .358, followed by his shadow, Billy Herman, Dodgers, who has .332.

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Registration figures are expected to tell a large part of the story regarding the outcome of this contest. New York City is usually overwhelmingly Democratic and ALP, while the upstate areas furnish the Republicans with the bulk of their votes. Thus, a heavy registration in the metropolis will considerably enhance L. General Haskell's chances of election.

As far as the City Council is concerned, registration is even more decisive because the number of councilmen elected is determined by the number of people who vote. There will undoubtedly be a drop in the number of members to the Council elected, but the size of that drop will probably decide whether such men as Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione will be re-elected in Brooklyn; whether such candidates as Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist, or Eugene P. Connolly, ALP candidate, will win in Manhattan; whether Michael Quill, New York CIO leader, will slide in the Bronx.

Exiled Spain Professors Score Franco Regime
HAVANA, Sept. 26. (UP).—The Convention of Emigre Spanish University Professors last night adopted a "Declaration of Havana" urging aid by the United Nations to restore liberty to the Spanish people.

The Declaration said the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco had not been neutral during the war and will not be neutral in peace. It said that as a result of the Atlantic Charter, the Spanish people have a right to expect the United Nations, especially those which are Latin American countries, to aid them in regaining their liberty. Franco was charged with having written the most tragic page in the history of Spain.

Four new members were elected to the Board: Harold House, Eau Claire, Wis. (U. S. Rubber); Edward L. Barnes, Los Angeles (Firestone); Canadian district representative Joseph MacKenzie, New Toronto (Goodyear) and field representative H. R. Loyd, Akron (Mowhawk).

The four GEB members re-elected were: W. I. Vaughn, Akron (Goodyear); James Rupert, Akron (Firestone); George Cummins, Milwaukee, Ind. (U. S. Rubber) and Thomas F. Burns, Chicopee Falls, Mass. (U. S.).

It is especially significant that the candidate of Goodrich Local



Spud Chandler

thus far in the American League. It also marked his 20th complete game this season. In 250 1/3 innings of hurling, he gave up only 62 runs, of which only 47 were earned by the opposition.

This extremely fancy flinging adds up to the incredibly low earned run average of 1.69. This figure is one of the lowest in all history, and the first below-2 mark in the American League since 1918.

Now that these bits of information have been recorded, we can all settle down to a warm debate of who's going to win the World Series and why.

Facts from Figures

There's one thing that can be said about our Leagues' leading hitters. They're consistent. One-Two in the AL for the umpteenth week in a row is Luke Appling, Chicago White Sox, with .324, and Dickie Wakefield, Detroit, with .309. Same thing in the NL. For the same number of consecutive weeks, Stan Musial, St. Louis Cardinals, is leading with .358, followed by his shadow, Billy Herman, Dodgers, who has .332.

It's a shame, cry the Tigers and the Indians, that the pennant is not won by batting averages, but by runs. For both crews have better team bats than the Yanks.

Baseball continue to pack 'em in. The Southern Association reported that it drew more than 1,000,000 past the turnstiles. 721,774 were paying guests, slightly below last year's figure of 743,385. The rest were made up of soldiers and ladies night's guests.

Said Prexy Billy Evans: "It was grand tribute to the tremendous hold that baseball has on the public. It proved the South wanted its baseball for relaxation and amusement as a part of the war effort."

Registration figures are expected to tell a large part of the story regarding the outcome of this contest. New York City is usually overwhelmingly Democratic and ALP, while the upstate areas furnish the Republicans with the bulk of their votes. Thus, a heavy registration in the metropolis will considerably enhance L. General Haskell's chances of election.

As far as the City Council is concerned, registration is even more decisive because the number of councilmen elected is determined by the number of people who vote. There will undoubtedly be a drop in the number of members to the Council elected, but the size of that drop will probably decide whether such men as Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione will be re-elected in Brooklyn; whether such candidates as Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist, or Eugene P. Connolly, ALP candidate, will win in Manhattan; whether Michael Quill, New York CIO leader, will slide in the Bronx.

Exiled Spain Professors Score Franco Regime
HAVANA, Sept. 26. (UP).—The Convention of Emigre Spanish University Professors last night adopted a "Declaration of Havana" urging aid by the United Nations to restore liberty to the Spanish people.

The Declaration said the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco had not been neutral during the war and will not be neutral in peace. It said that as a result of the Atlantic Charter, the Spanish people have a right to expect the United Nations, especially those which are Latin American countries, to aid them in regaining their liberty. Franco was charged with having written the most tragic page in the history of Spain.

Four new members were elected to the Board: Harold House, Eau Claire, Wis. (U. S. Rubber); Edward L. Barnes, Los Angeles (Firestone); Canadian district representative Joseph MacKenzie, New Toronto (Goodyear) and field representative H. R. Loyd, Akron (Mowhawk).

The four GEB members re-elected were: W. I. Vaughn, Akron (Goodyear); James Rupert, Akron (Firestone); George Cummins, Milwaukee, Ind. (U. S. Rubber) and Thomas F. Burns, Chicopee Falls, Mass. (U. S.).

It is especially significant that the candidate of Goodrich Local

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LOWDOWN

An Interesting Letter from Chicago from an Ex-Ball Player
NAT LOW

We turn the column over today to a very interesting letter from Chicago which needs no comment except to say that despite the reader's address, Chicago, he is eligible to enter the contest. Should an out-of-towner win the monthly prize he will get a ticket to any sports event he may choose in his native city.

Chicago, Ill.
September 24, 1943

Dear Mr. Low:

For the past several months I have been tempted many times to write you and, doggone it, now that you opened the way for such writing with your Daily Worker Sports Writing Contest, I find myself in the position of not being able to qualify for an award.

My work since the early part of this year has been in a war defense plant, and through this work I became a member of the Communist Party, a daily reader of the Worker, and a member of the United Electrical Workers Union of the CIO.

The desire I have had to write you is based on the fact that I wanted to compliment you on your sports page. I read all local morning and evening Chicago newspapers, as well as the weekly issue of the Sporting News, and, to be very frank, it is my personal opinion that you have a better baseball report, day by day, as well as your

(The series of articles on sports and the people's movement, which ran for three days last week, will be continued tomorrow in the Lowdown.)

personal sports column, than anything I get out of Chicago's alleged sports writers, not excepting our dear friends, Warren Brown, Leo Fischer, Edward Burns, Irving Vaughn and Davis Walsh. I think Jimmie Corcoran of the Herald-American and John P. Carmichael of the Daily News, have a more human touch that is comparable to your own writing.

I have followed and have been very interested in your various articles on the subject of Negro ball players. This is due, of course, to my having played considerable semi-pro baseball here in the Middle West after my minor league career, and I look back fondly to memories of games at the old White Sox park against the American Giants (memories of Rube Foster and his son Willie, as good a south-paw as Jim Vaughn) and games as well as association with Joe Green, manager of the old Chicago Giants, one of the finest Negroes that ever lived, a good competitor and a gentleman.

When I start regretting that I can't qualify for an evening at the Garden, I start thinking of the East which brings to mind the Yankees and Arndt Jorgens, Bill Dickey's understudy for years. I took Arnie out of Lane High School and paid him the first dollar he earned in professional baseball. And I'll bet you he still has it. He is now happily married, comfortably fixed and an executive in a North Shore furniture factory.

Lane High School! What does that bring back? A husky, big-legged kid and the score close in the final innings of a game between Lane and a New York City high school at Wrigley Field. The pitch, and a punk high school first baseman by the name of Lou Gehrig parked the apple in the right field stands to win the ball game.

When I look at a Yankee box score and see Nick Eiten's name, I am reminded of a relative of his who was a pretty good pitcher in our day, but so bow-legged that a pig could go through his legs without touching either one. Arlie Eiten got as high as Albany in the Eastern League and then pitched a lot of good semi-pro ball around here afterwards.

The East also reminds me of "Fidgety Phil Collins" who had a cup of coffee and a few rolls with the Phillies. Phil is now a successful Chicago tavern owner. I remember seeing him beat Watson Clark of the Dodgers in a swell one to nothing game in Brooklyn, and while this is slipping into the past, he was one of the best hurlers I ever played behind in the outfield. He signaled his every pitch so that the centerfield had a head start on the hitter.

There are others I could mention. Bruce Campbell, Johnny McCarthy who recently broke a leg while playing for the Braves, Johnny Rigney, and believe it or not, good old Jocko Conlon, if I may be permitted to mention an umpire's name. And, while on that subject, I might pardonably mention that when "Red Ormsby," retired American League umpire, came back to Chicago after service with the Marines in the first World War and resumed semi-pro pitching, he couldn't get me out.

When I get on this subject, I don't know when to stop. It's taken all these words to tell you how much I appreciate your sports page and I am certainly going to follow your contest with the greatest possible interest.

Sincerely yours, and please keep up a very enjoyable sports column, especially on baseball.

Very truly yours,
BRAD B. YATES.

Savage Battle Rages at Kiev

(Continued from Page 1)

White Russian frontier approximately 30 miles east of Vitebsk.

The united forces of Sokolovsky and Gen. M. M. Popov's armies, the latter driving from the Bryansk front, were forming a continuous line 250 miles long which threatened the entire eastern side of White Russia with four main spearheads driving toward Gomel, Mogilev, Orsha and Vitebsk.

The Red Army had all but cleared the entire east bank of the Dnieper from Kiev south to Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe, but Germans still clung bitterly to small pockets in the Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk areas.

Although they were being pounded steadily toward the Dnieper, Soviet dispatches said, they continued to resist bitterly and threw heavy counter-attacks against the Soviet troops hoping to delay the driving Red Army long enough to permit the evacuation of the bulk of their forces to the west bank of the swift-running stream.

Fighting had been in progress in the suburbs of Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe for several days, but neither front reports nor the official war bulletins offered fresh news of consequence on these fronts.

The Soviet communiqué said of the southern Dnieper area: "In the Dnepropetrovsk direction, our troops, overcoming resistance, continued the offensive and on separate sectors reached the Dnieper River."

Near Kremenchug, north of Dnepropetrovsk, where the German lines bulged furthest from the Dnieper, advances of six to nine miles were reported by the Soviet command, together with the free-

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The Velson Case

THE convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers held to the win-the-war line and CIO policy on all major questions. The delegates backed a fourth term for President Roosevelt, called for a western front offensive, held fully to the no-strike pledge and gave assurance of maximum production. They took steps to bring practical results for international labor unity and supported all measures for a stabilized war economy.

There was one black mark against the convention—its approval of the Executive Board's action in invoking a discredited anti-Communist clause in the constitution to remove Irving C. Velson, one of the most progressive and hard-working members of its general executive board. The principal group in the union that sponsored the action against Velson consisted of a reactionary, defeatist element. The nature of that group in which Coughlinites, Trotskyites, Norman Thomas Socialists and Lewisites are a happy family, was well shown throughout the proceedings. They held reservations on the no-strike policy and some of them even sank to the low level of voicing opposition to the Harry Bridges resolution. Their purpose in raising the Velson case was to divide the convention and divert it from win-the-war problems. This disruptive opposition did not succeed in its objective. The union emerged as strongly committed to a win-the-war program as ever.

How does it happen that such a fine convention voted 402 to 203 for the ouster of Velson? One explanation is the unit rule. The large Camden local, for example, cast 124 votes in a bloc against Velson although within its own caucus 38 voted for Velson.

The main reason, however, was insufficient clarity and unity among the win-the-war forces. The disruptive opposition took advantage of this situation to make use of the undemocratic clause in the constitution.

Nevertheless, even on this issue involving discrimination against Communists in unions, the union showed substantial progress. Two years ago, at Atlantic City, when the anti-Communist clause was adopted and for the first time applied, barely a dozen votes appeared against it.

In Friday's debate, Velson was described by opponents and defenders as one of the union's finest and constructive leaders. The speech of Thomas Flynn of the Staten Island local, who spoke against Velson, was an example of confusion existing on this issue. He described a member of his union, delegate Al Robbins, a Lincoln Brigade Veteran, who he said was a Communist and a "damn good union man." It is significant that no one challenged Robbins' right to sit as a delegate.

There is still another factor that contributed to the outcome. The progressives in the union did not take up the fight to wipe out the anti-Communist clause early enough or with sufficient vigor. Few locals adopted resolutions against the clause. Had that been done, they might have been able to overcome the vacillations of the union's leadership headed by President John Green who yielded to the reactionaries on the issue.

Secretary-treasurer Philip Van Gelder, like the others who opposed the ouster, recognized that not alone the rights of a Communist but the rights of all Americans were at stake in the issue. He stood up courageously despite the threats of the opposition.

Even the opposition felt its ground weak. Van Gelder, like Green, was reelected unanimously.

The leadership of the IUMSW, as in other unions plagued by similar constitutional clauses, ought to give some serious thought to the question and examine the disagreeable forces with whom they line up on such issues. They could also give thought to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision on the Schneiderman case which decisively refuted the conception that Communist views are unlawful or "subversive." The President's action in the Lovett-Watson-Dodd case, and the elimination of the "black circular" (anti-Communist clause) by the recent British Trades Union Congress, should be pondered. It is high time that we, too, clear away this remnant of the Goebbels technique.

There is no doubt that the opposition, despite their defeat on policy, will try to use their victory on the Velson case to disrupt the union. Green's convention wind-up speech, stressing the need of unity, is a welcome sign, but it is hoped that he will also recognize the danger to the union involved in the Velson ouster.

Velson, in a speech following the action, gave assurance that he will continue to give all his energies and influence to the union and its activities for speeding victory over the Axis.

This win-the-war fight calls for a struggle NOW to prevent the disrupters from exploiting the Velson issue—a struggle that must lead to the elimination of this disgraceful clause from the union's constitution.

Peace for Finland

WHEN men like Tanner of Finland talk "peace" their doom cannot be long delayed. The Finnish government is now engaging in still another desperate maneuver to escape the consequences of their own treachery. Tanner, the Hitler Social-Democrat, whose anti-Sovietism led him into the Axis camp together with Baron Mannerheim and other White Guards, now must confess publicly that his vain hope that the Soviet Union would be defeated has crashed to the ground.

And that leaves him and his fellow-conspirators with nothing but empty bankruptcy and a dismal future. Anti-Soviet Social-Democrats should take a good look at Tanner. He epitomizes their own fate.

Even the last high hope of the Helsinki cabal that somehow the United States would rescue them has been punctured. In his last message to Congress, President Roosevelt clarified a point of American policy which up to now has not been clear. He grouped Finland together with Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary as satellites of Hitler Germany. He called upon the peoples of these countries to revolt and to break away from Germany if they wished to have peace.

The Finnish people want peace, but they will never get it under the present Helsinki regime which sold out the country to Hitler. They can get it now only if they revolt against their government and the German Nazi overlords and establish a regime which will withdraw from the war and root out the Mannerheim-Tanner criminals.

We should remove the last traces of illusion which may exist in Helsinki with respect to the United States by immediately breaking off relations with the Finnish government.

The best contribution we can make to withdrawing Finland from the war is to break relations with Helsinki. That will remove the last prop under the Finnish government.

AS THE RED ARMY crosses the Dnieper—without a second front in the West—I cannot help recalling a passage in Stalin's speech of Nov. 8, 1942.

If we were to assume, he said, that the second front existed in Europe "it would have been the end of German fascist troops for, in that case, the Red Army would not be where it is now but somewhere near Pakov, Minak, Zhitomir and Odessa."

"This means," he continued, "that already in the summer of this year (1942) the German fascist army would have been on the verge of disaster and, if that has not occurred, it is because the Germans were saved by the absence of a second front in Europe."

That was said almost a year ago, when the Red Army was still at Stalingrad and on the eve of the Anglo-American landing in North Africa, about which Stalin had been notified in advance.

Since then the situation on the Eastern Front has changed. And the fact that the Red Army did it, with but a minimum of aid from the Allies, also affects the situation in the whole global war.

IN EVERY previous phase of the war the western Allied leaders have underestimated the strength of the Soviet Union and the Red Army. This mistake had very serious effects upon strategy, because Anglo-American commitments in the war against Hitler Germany were always made dependent upon what the Red Army could be expected to do.

At various stages in the struggle we were given official assurances that the Red Army could be expected to hold, that it could be counted upon to stalemate the foe, that it would annihilate his most stubborn divisions before they had a chance to turn upon us. Always there was the prevalent idea that the Red Army was created for the purpose of providing us with ad-



vantages which we could use when we saw fit.

But at each stage the Red Army insisted upon creating surprise. It always turned out stronger than most people suspected. It always did more than was desired of it.

It both retreated and remained intact as an army. It held the foe and weakened him. It stopped an offensive and launched a counter-offensive. It struck in winter and in summer. It advanced on one front and six others simultaneously. It reached the Dnieper and crossed the Dnieper.

ANOTHER pernicious habit peculiar to the leaders of the western sector of the Coalition is to underestimate the strength of the people's anti-fascist forces in Europe.

The peoples were told to wait, to conserve their forces by remaining inactive, to hold back their struggle until the point had been reached on the Anglo-American schedule calling for full-scale invasion.

But the peoples did not wait. They fought, and in fighting mustered and trained their forces.

The French patriots did not wait upon the settlement of various diplomatic questions. Unity was established: a Council of Resistance was set up in France, the National Committee of French Liberation was created and an Army was formed. The Darlans and the Peyroux were shoved aside. Anglo-American diplomacy was confronted with new realities, which it had not foreseen.

IN Yugoslavia, it was Mikhalovich who "waited." But to impose the "waiting" program upon his countrymen he joined with the German and Italian overlords and their puppets to try to hold back the triumphant resurgence of Yugoslavia.

But those who did not wait—the Liberation Front and the People's Army under General Tito—today are emerging as the great victorious force in the heart of the Balkans, as the saviors of their country and the creators of the new Yugoslavia.

The policy which raised the Mik-

Letters From Our Readers

A Plug for Pluggers

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: This is the story about two members who make up the core of the Press Committee in the 11th A. D. Communist Party Club. Their names are Aaron and Bernard.

Bernard during the past year has not let one week go by without securing his minimum of one or two subs to The Worker.

He has secured as high as 12 subs in one week. Bernard is chairman of our Club and his intense devotion to the workers' press is a constant inspiration to the executive committee and to the membership.

Aaron matches him equally in devotion to The Worker and is our press director and election campaign manager. The job he did in collecting signatures to the Communist Party petition made history in the 7-9-11th.

The job of widening the circle of readers of The Worker and the Daily Worker is not a dramatic job. The constant day in and day out, week to week work of plugging sales and building a committee of loyal workers is a small epic of loyalty and self sacrifice.

Aaron is now campaigning to make every one of the 182 members of our club and their friends a Daily Worker and The Worker reader. These two members are a source of strength and inspiration to the organizer of their club.

Executive Committee, 11th A. D. Communist Club.

Exorbitant Rates

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker: No wonder we common people complain that utilities are oppressive. While presidents of the gas and light companies receive salaries of \$100,000 yearly and a bonus—the poor are charged exorbitant rates for such essentials as gas and light.

I hope the day comes soon when we'll have municipal gas and light companies and profits be d—

S. HUNTER.

Let Westbrook Do It!

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: Poison Pen Pegler, a mere bush league scribbler who reached the top, not by accident or by merit as an outstanding writer, but because someone, possibly Fuehrer Roy Howard, discovered his latent undeveloped ability as a labor baiter and helped him on his way.

Somewhere along the line of his reactionary career, he has acquired a deep, undying hatred for anyone named Joe. He has lately given his venomous attention to Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. It seems that he most ardently desires that Joe Curran be drafted into the army. This is apparently Pegler's application of the old saying: "Let George

The opinions expressed in letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. Due to space limitations all letters sent to The Worker cannot be published. Those not printed here will appear in an early issue of the Daily Worker.

Do it," only in this case it is, "Let Joe Do it."

Now, I have a proposal. Pegler needs a vacation; in fact, he has needed one for a long time, ever since he began writing his present column. Now that conditions are so safe that a cruise to Murmansk, England or Africa is just a pleasant voyage, I would suggest that Pegler hop a Liberty ship to one of the war zones.

He then would be in a position to write about the pleasure and safety of these runs from first-hand knowledge. This move on the part of Pegler would be more helpful to the morale and spirit of the nation than his present disruptive misuse of an honest and honorable profession.

RILEY SCRAMLIN, N.M.U. Member.

A Book That Warns

Flushing, L. I.

Editor, Daily Worker: I am happy to write that my husband and I have greatly enjoyed and profited by reading "The Fall of Paris" which was serialized in the Daily Worker.

It is the best serial you have carried. It also is a warning to us how men in high places "sell out" and betray the people. We have some of that kind unfortunately. It is splendid that so many people could read this book through the Daily Worker.

I have lived in Paris so the book comes close to me.

JULIA CHURCH KOLAR.

Calls for Action

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The recent interpretation by Attorney-General Biddle of the strike provisions in the Smith-Connally Act, reveals the need of urgent and immediate action by Congress to kill the bill.

According to Mr. Biddle, any group of employees in a plant, however small, is permitted to furnish notice for a strike ballot, and be entitled to such ballot, even though a union may be a certified bargaining agency, and have a collective bargaining agreement which by its terms forbids strikes. The mischievous possibilities of such indiscriminate strike ballots may be seen in disturbed employee morale, loss of much valuable time in production, undermining the prestige of the collective bargaining union already in the plant, possibilities of frequent calls for strike ballots at the slightest provocation.

by James S. Allen

hallovitch hoax and fought or ignored the real patriots is now being proved bankrupt on the shores of the Adriatic and in the environs of Trieste.

It is the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation, together with their new-found Italian allies, which is approaching the soil of northern Italy and threatening from the rear the German positions in the Po Valley!

The heroes of "waiting"—in Yugoslavia, in Poland, in France and elsewhere—were sucked into the mire of fascism and got involved in the war against the people and in the anti-Soviet intrigue.

But the people's forces of liberation were far from dormant. They remained sensitive to every opportunity and seized quickly upon every new advantage presented by the weakening and the collapse of the Axis in Europe. The result is that today they emerge as a force of first importance in the present phase of rushing the war to a speedy conclusion.

IN the present stage of the war, calculations based on underestimating the Soviet Union and the European peoples, including the new ferment among the German soldiers and people, can lead to even greater mistakes.

And this applies not only to their fighting prowess. It applies also to their stubborn insistence upon the full realization of the liberating aims of the war. Stalin expressed these aims very precisely when he defined the Soviet war objectives as the destruction of the Hitler army, the Hitler state and the Hitler "New Order" in Europe.

Just as surely as the Red Army crossed the Dnieper and the Yugoslav People's Army invaded the Italian Peninsula, will the Soviet Union and the anti-fascist forces of Europe pursue to the end the aims of the liberation war.

We must now adjust our war effort and our policy to the great tempo of the Soviet advance and to Europe which is being liberated. And we must do it in the spirit of full collaboration with the Soviet Union and the European peoples.

Congress should act without delay to remove the menace so clearly shown by Attorney-General Biddle.

E. C. RYBICKI.

On Drafting Fathers

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: Most public debate over drafting fathers has avoided some very significant problems involved.

For instance, New York State Selective Service Boards are instructed to draft a \$25 a week father before a \$100 a week father on the basis that it will be easier for the poorer family to get by on the present dependency allotments.

The following provisions for drafting fathers should be immediately made law by Congress:

(1) Guarantee of Federal nurseries provided free for children of service men when the wife is willing and able to work.

(2) At least a \$20 a month allotment for dependent children.

(3) Government to pay the rent of every family when the father is inducted into service (half of rent when mother works). A minimum allowance to prevent undue privations.

(4) A food stamp allowance when judged necessary to supplement dependency allotments.

(5) Complete medical care free for dependents of service men.

In this way, fathers can go into battle with minds free from worry over the care of their families. The Army and Navy will be able to pick the fathers most needed. The defeatists will be deprived of one of their most potent propaganda weapons.

H. S.

Thank You Note

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: I was particularly pleased in reading the dispatch from Moscow on the work of the Soviet Archaeologists in the Sept. 15 issue while their country was engaged in a vast and herculean war.

News on the work and activities of the anthropologists of the USSR is extremely rare and I want to thank you very much for the inclusion of this article in our paper.

If you can find the means to publish of pamphlets mentioned, "Cultural Treasures of the USSR," when they are issued, you will be performing a task we shall always be grateful for.

Supershrine Bronx.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recalling the howl the Nazis put up when the AAP and RAP started to bomb German cities leads me to comment that it takes a "superman" to make a supershrine.

J. PUTZ.

Youth for Victory

By Fay Callor

How will we put our program across? How will we make it live and breathe and act?

It is not necessary to start off by brushing aside the experiences we have already had. For we have had and are having today, some of the richest experiences in the field. Our method of "Education Through Activity" will undoubtedly hold in the new organization as it has in the past. For we have found that young people develop a deeper understanding of the issues of the anti-fascist struggle by participating in activity that will help to win the war. And because they feel intensely the need for victory, they want to learn more about the deeper issue of the struggles in which they are involved.

Does this mean that our education must be dull and formal and reminiscent of the school room? No! Not only is it not necessary but it must be avoided, if we are to develop among our members a greater degree of self expression and a greater desire to themselves create forms through which they can participate in live issues of the day.

FINE PROGRAMS

Recognizing this, our clubs have begun to develop a very varied program of social, cultural and educational activities. We have many experiences in almost every district.

Because many of the members in our clubs today are girls, those sweethearts, brothers, and husbands are in the armed forces, Army Welfare Work is one of the major activities.

One club in Queens, N. Y., organized a successful dance for the Negro regiment quartered in their area. Requests have since piled in from other camps for dances for their men, too. The first step towards organizing a canteen for College Servicemen was undertaken by the College Division in N. Y., through a College Cabaret. The whole show was written, staged, directed and acted by members of the College Clubs. Over 300 people participated and the enthusiasm generated by this one experience has set them now to organizing a permanent canteen for servicemen stationed in their area.

Dramatics and musical anti-fascist revues are becoming popular. These skits and sketches become a medium for expression, entertainment and for presenting our program before members and friends.

The New Jersey clubs in preparation for their State Convention went all out. One club presented a skit showing how the defeatist fifth column wrap themselves in the American flag, in order to dupe and betray the people. People will remember this lesson, though it took but a few minutes, because it was dramatically presented. Workshops of writers, directors and actors have been set up in New York and Philadelphia, whose job will be the production of dramatic material for clubs and their presentation at rallies, war service meetings, in the election campaigns, etc.

FILM USAGE

Many of our clubs have been using films and film strips in their educational programs, too.

This is a form which should be widely encouraged everywhere. Clubs can organize theatre parties to see a good anti-fascist movie at the neighborhood house and then have a discussion around it. Many of the clubs used this medium as a supplement to their War Orientation classes. They found it develops greater discussion, livelier interest and deeper thinking.

Another wide field is that of community singing. This as yet has been pretty much untouched except for the occasional 10 or 15 minutes before the meeting. I am speaking of huge community sings organized by the club for a Sunday afternoon or an evening, at which hundreds of young people attend. This activity can become widespread for who better than young people, love to sing? We read of community sings which involved 10,000 to 15,000 people.

Classes and lectures remain an organized part of educational activity in our organization. These should be encouraged for those members who have an interest in a particular topic and want to explore it, further than the regular activities allow. A well organized club will have classes organized for members on many topics, with well informed people leading them as discussion groups.

Whenever an important controversial question is raised in the press, clubs could organize discussions and debates for the information of their members. For instance, topics like "Why a Second Front Is Necessary NOW," "Should 18-Year-Olds Be Allowed to Vote?" "How to Deal with the Events in Detroit," or "Harlem," "Is Juvenile Delinquency Due to High Wages?" etc., can develop the liveliest discussion and also inform members of the issues and of the action necessary to be taken.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 27, 1938

MOSCOW.—Irresistible, Soviet government organ, comments sarcastically today on Poland's insolent reply to the Soviet government's note of warning on Polish threats to Czechoslovakia.

"The insolent and noisy tone of the Polish reply to the Soviet government's warning is very characteristic. The press of fascist Germany, Poland's actual ally, already has published reports from Warsaw about Poland's 'courageous' reply to the Soviet government and greeted this reply with shouts of encouragement and admiration."

MOSCOW.—Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov's speech to the League of Nations Assembly, which as usual was powerful in its logic and arguments, took on especial force precisely because it was made by a representative of the Soviet government, a fulfillment beyond reproach on questions of governing international obligations, the Soviet government organ, *Izvestia*, said today.

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